CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

NEW ROUTES FOR DRUMMERS

When the commercial travellers return
from present trips,
And walk into the office, to obtain their
new route slips,
Perhaps they will encounter some surpris-
ing changes when
They glance o'er the schedule (some sec-
tions I append).

"From Chicago unto Denver, and work
Seattle, too—
Then take a run up the Yukon and Daw-
son City, do.
Come back to San Francisco, next Ha-
waiian Islands take,
From there, perhaps, the Ladrone Isles
you had better investigate.

"Now work our new possessions round
Manila, best you can;
And I reckon we will branch out and cry
China and Japan.
There is bound to be some business 'long
the new Siberian route;
But don't bother now with Europe—from
Moscow southward 'scoot.'

"Work in Asia Minor, before the Germans
gobble all
The trade, the Kaiser's trip most surely
will install,
Then tackle the Nile valley, and Fashoda
and Khartoum,
Wake up with our advertising and make
those sections boom.

"Run around by Madagascar—next Paul
Kruger interview—
Then see if Cecil Rhodes don't want a
cargo lot or two.
Take the steamer then for Sydney, but
don't linger long time there,
For we want you quick as possible to get
to Buenos Ayres.

"Through Mexico and Yucatan a flying
trip will do,
For we want the Isle of Cuba worked
through and through,
And after a short canvass in Porto Rico's
little Isle,
Perhaps you may run in a week—just to
see your wife awhile."

Great Scott! if the "Expansionists" con-
tinue to annex,
I wonder where the firm will think of
sending us next?
For in the wake of conquest—you will find
progressive firms
Sending out the "hustling drummer" soon
as powder's ceased to burn.
—Hal Morris, in Commercial Travellers'
Bulletin.

THE MAN WHO RETURNED.

"Ah, you send me away to-day," he cried,
"But I will come back again
When the world is applauding the work
I've done,
And you will accept me, then."

So he left her there and journeyed forth,
And as he struggled away
He thought of the slender maid back
there,
Who should be his own some day.

And, at last, the world began to applaud;
He had played for a stake and won,
And women said flattering things to him
Concerning the work he had done.

The summer had waned and the autumn
winds
Had begun to softly blow,
When the man who had striven and won
returned
For the maid that he used to know.

L'ENVOI.

For a maiden fair he played the game—
For her he won—to-day
He wonders how he ever came
To care for her anyway.
—Chicago News.

WHEN LAURA RAN FOR OFFICE.

When Laura ran for office she captured
all the votes;
She didn't have to pay the bills or cancel
any notes;
The boys came bright and early—forgot
were all their sighs;
And they voted for her red lips and the
twinkle of her eyes.

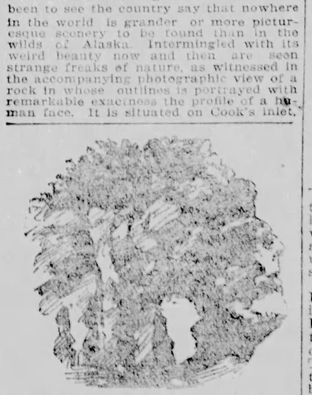
When Laura ran for office, the lads of
high degree
Wrote on the beauteous ballots, "I vote
she'll hilarey me!"
They knew no rival candidates—the other
rosy girls—
'Twas ho' for Laura's dimpled cheeks—
her kisses and her curls!

When Laura was in office, full many a
worshipper
Called 'round to claim the kisses for the
votes he polled for her;
But, like a politician sweet, she turned
the lads away,
And wrote this rosy legend there: "This
is my busy day."
—Atlanta Constitution.

Miscellany.

NATURE'S CHISELING.

European tourists and others of exten-
sive travel whose good fortune it has
been to see the country say that nowhere
in the world is grander or more pictur-
esque scenery to be found than in the
wilds of Alaska. Intermingled with its
weird beauty now and then are seen
strange freaks of nature, as witnessed in
the accompanying photographic view of a
rock in whose outlines is portrayed with
remarkable exactness the profile of a hu-
man face. It is situated on Cook's inlet,



WORK OF STORM AND TIDE.

or more particularly Snug harbor. The
rock is some fifty feet in height and it ex-
tends well out over the water. At this
point on the great arm of the sea, discov-
ered by the renowned explorer whose
name it bears, there is a twenty-four foot
rise and fall of tide. When at full tide or
approaching it the water ebbs and flows
through the aperture in the rock, which
is probably four by seven feet in dimen-
sions.

So far as is known this great rock face
was never photographed until last Sep-
tember, when it fell within the range of
the camera of George R. Tingle, jr., an
artist of merit, and until recently a stu-
dent at the University of Virginia. Mr.
Tingle is the son of George R. Tingle,
who, during President Cleveland's last
administration, was a special treasury
agent in charge of the Seal Islands.

Twenty-five miles to the interior from
the rock is situated Mount Illiamna, an
active volcano exceeding 14,000 feet in
height.

Reward of Merit.

"Who lives in that little shanty across
the street?"

"That is where Meterkin, the celebrated
poet, lives."

"Ah! And who lives in yonder mansion
on the hill?"

"That is the home of a fellow who
once wrote some fool verses of a popu-
lar song."—Cleveland Leader.

Launched On Sea of Literature.

He went to war and won renown
And then came home again;
He used to be a carpenter,
But now he wields a pen.
—Chicago News.

MAJOR GENERAL HENRY.

HOW "FIGHTING GUY V." WON HIS SCARS.

Stories of the Gaunt, Gray Cavalry-man Who Is Commanding in Porto Rico.

"He is a small man, poof! small like
my son," exclaimed one of the commit-
tee of Porto Ricans selected to pay its
respects to the new commanding officer
of the island, after the ceremony; "but

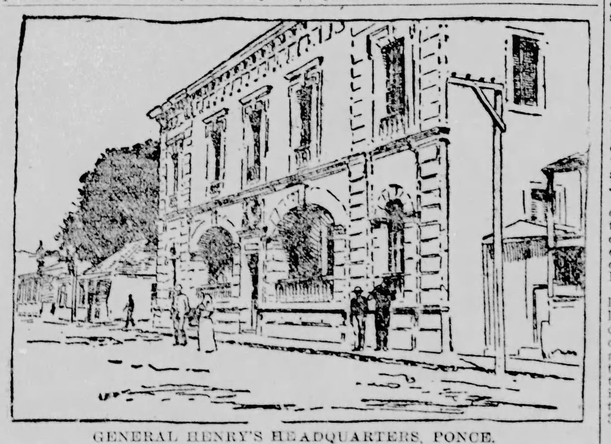
MAJOR GENERAL GUY V. HENRY IN HIS OFFICE.

his one eye, Madre de Dios! it is like a
Mauser bullet when it strikes you."

The speaker had just left the palace
at San Juan, Porto Rico, with his com-
patriots, where Major General Guy V.
Henry, the new military and civil gover-
nor of the island, had welcomed the com-
mittee with a mixture of old-time cour-
tesy and military brusqueness.

That committee saw a slight, spare
man, attired in a rather faded uniform,
and with a lean, brown face disfigured
with marks and scars. The members of
the committee had looked with respect-
ful curiosity at those marks and scars,
and they vaguely felt that they betokened
the veteran.

Several months ago, while in Ponce,
Porto Rico, I saw General Henry,
"Fighting Guy V.," his men loved to call
him, stand up in the quaint old plaza of
the city and address, through an inter-
preter, a number of natives on the sub-
ject of good government and on the value
of becoming honest, God-fearing citizens
of the great republic. I also saw him
hold a Sunday-school service in the same
plaza and, as he stood upon the steps of



GENERAL HENRY'S HEADQUARTERS, PONCE.

the kiosk in the center, with a Bible in
his crippled hand, and told in simple
words the story of the Christ, I noticed
a number of American soldiers, roughly
uniformed, and some of them in drink,
stop and listen with wondering interest.

In the fall of 1874, when the Cheyenne
Indians were setting the frontier ablaze
in the northern part of Dakota, Colonel
Henry, then in command of several
troops of cavalry, came upon a village
of the enemy nestled among the hills.
There was a brief but decisive fight, and
the Indians fled toward the Canadian
boundary. Day and night, with scarcely
a halt for food, the pursuit was kept up.
Forty-eight hours after the start, a
fierce sleet and hail storm sprang up, the
wind sweeping across the plains with the
fury of a hurricane. It finally became
so violent that the trail was lost, and the
troops rode blindly through the blizzard.
The Indians were chased across the Ca-
nadian border, but General Henry's hand
was frozen. The return of the troops
was fearful with suffering. When they
reached the fort, they bere with them
twenty-one of their number frozen al-
most within the grasp of death. Colonel
Henry kept command until he saw his
men in safety again, then he took to his
bed and hovered between life and death
for many weary weeks, finally arising
with his left hand crippled, and his con-
stitution so broken that he was reported
as unfit for further duty. But he was
in harness again after a brief rest.

There is a bullet hole through each
cheek, the bridge of the nose is broken,
and the left eye is dull and colorless. To
the men who served with Henry in '76
each scar speaks eloquently of a thrilling
episode in that famous expedition against
the Sioux in the Big Horn and Yellow-
stone country, when the "troopers of the
yellow stripes" taught the hostiles a last-
ing lesson. An Indian bullet struck Col-
onel Henry in the face, tearing through
both cheeks, breaking the ridge of the
nose and completely severing the left
optic nerve.

Guy V. Henry was fortunate enough
to graduate from West Point at the very
outbreak of the civil war. He was as-
signed as a second lieutenant to the First
United States artillery, and served with
distinction in that regiment until he was
made colonel of the 40th Massachusetts
in the fall of 1863. He continued
throughout the war with that command,
being present at many of the most im-
portant battles.

His bravery and daring at the battle
of Pocotaligo, S. C., October 22, 1862,
earned for him the commendation of his
superior officers. For his work in the
daring advance in Florida he was com-
plimented by General Seymour in the fol-
lowing words: "I can not commend too
highly the brilliant success of this ad-
vance, for which great credit is due Col.
Guy V. Henry and his command, and I
earnestly recommend him as a most de-
serving and energetic officer."

His new career as the military and
civil governor of one of Uncle Sam's first
foreign possessions will be watched with
exceeding interest, but those who know
and who have served with "Fighting
Guy V." are confident that he will carry
out the traditions of his life and of his
family as a brave and honorable officer
and gentleman.

FOUR SMALL CAMEOS

They Were Cut in Chicago and Represent Chicago People.

Four of the smallest cameo portrait
heads ever cut were made in Chicago and
represent four prominent Chicago men—
P. D. Armour, Marshall Field, Charles T.

P. D. ARMOUR. M. J. STEFFENS. MARSHALL FIELD. C. T. YERKES.

Yerkes and M. J. Steffens. The very
smallest single cameo portrait in the
world is that of Philip D. Armour, and
owned by Mrs. Armour. A. Hylen, the
artist who made it, worked on it under
the lens for months before it was com-
pleted. It is so diminutive that it is set
in a finger ring. Mr. Hylen has just com-
pleted a handsome cameo portrait of the
President for Mrs. McKinley.

Cameo portrait artists are as rare as the
portraits themselves. Only five artists, it
is said, do this work in the United States,
three in New York, one in Boston, and
one in Chicago.

The cameo is of the highest antiquity,
and within the last few years has been
coming back into favor. The art of cameo
cutting originated in Egypt, but was car-
ried to the highest perfection by the
Greeks, who found in it a fitting expres-
sion for their classic features. Probably
the best examples of modern cameo cut-
ting are found in Italy.

Large cameo brooches—such as our
grandmothers wore—are prized highly to-
day, and happy is the woman who has a
set of cameo jewels which have been
handed down in the family. Perfect
cameos are among the most precious
possessions, and connoisseurs, irrespec-
tive of fashion, have always valued them
for their artistic worth.—Chicago Inter-
Ocean.

Why Dewey Stopped For "Breakfast."

Joseph L. Stickney was on Admiral
Dewey's flagship Olympia during the
battle, and his article in the February
number of Harper's Magazine contains
many new and interest incidents of the
battle, as well as a insight into the per-
sonality of the great American admiral.
Among other things he says:

"I do not exaggerate in the least when
I say that the gloom on the bridge of the
Olympia was thicker than a London fog
in November. Neither Commodore Dew-
ey nor any of the staff believed that the
Spanish ships had been sufficiently in-
jured by our fire to prevent them from
renewing the battle quite as furiously as
they had previously fought. Indeed, we
all had been distinctly disappointed in
the results of our fire. Our projectiles
seemed to go too high or too low—just as
had been the case with those fired at us
by the Spaniards. Several times the
commodore had expressed dissatisfaction
with the failure of our gunners to hit the
enemy. We had begun firing at too great
a distance, but we had gradually worked
in further on each of the turns, until we
were within about 2,500 yards at the
close of the fifth round. At that distance,
in a smooth sea, we ought to have made
a large percentage of hits; yet, so far as
we could judge, we had not sensibly
crippled the foe. Consequently Commo-
dore Dewey hauled out into the open
bay at the end of the fifth round to take
stock of ammunition and devise a new
plan of attack.

The gun-captains were well satisfied
with the results of their work. Whether
they had a better knowledge of the ac-
curacy of their aim than we had on the
bridge, or whether they took it for
granted that the enemy must have suf-
fered severely after so much fighting, I
do not know; but, at any rate, they were
eager to go on with the battle, and were
confident of victory. I told one of them
that we were merely hauling off for
breakfast, which statement elicited the
appeal to Capt. Lamberton, as he came
past a moment later:

"'For God's sake, captain, don't let
us stop now. To hell with breakfast!'

"When I told the commodore that I
intended to attribute our withdrawal to
the need for breakfast, he intimated that
it was not a matter of much importance
what reason I gave, so long as I did not
give the true one. And so the break-
fast episode went to the world as a plaus-
ible excuse for what seemed like an ex-
traordinary strategic maneuver—one
which has been the subject of more com-
ment than almost any other event during
the battle. Many people have said to me
that it would be a pity to spoil so good a
story by telling the truth; but, as the com-
modore will be sure to let the cat out of
the bag some day, I may as well let her
have her freedom now.

"One incident, which I have already
mentioned briefly in my dispatches, is
worthy of more extended repetition, as il-
lustrating the feelings of the enlisted men
for the commander-in-chief. The com-
modore, while walking back and forth on
the starboard side of the upper deck, no-
ticed that one of the petty officers—a man
whose duties did not call for his presence
there—was making a pretense of finding
something to do on the port side, but was
also keeping a careful lookout on the
commodore. The man's record of nearly
40 years of service in the navy and army
of the United States had caused him to
be regarded with special interest by the
officers of the Olympia, and he was, to a
certain extent, a privileged character. So
the commodore, being familiar with the
manners of seamen, and seeing that the
old man 'had something on his mind,'
said to him:

"'Well, Purdy; what is it?'

"'I hope, sir,' replied Purdy, straight-
ening up and saluting, 'ye don't intend
to fight on the 3rd of May.'

"'And why not?'

"'Well, ye see, sir,' said Purdy, with
the most serious air possible, 'the last
time I fought on the 3rd of May, I got
licked.' And then he went on to tell
of the ill-fated day at Chancellorsville,
when he had carried a gun in the army,
and had gone to defeat under 'Fighting
Joe' Hooker.

"'All right, Purdy,' said the commo-
dore, 'we won't fight on the 3rd of May
this time; but when we do fight, Pur-
dy,' he continued, with an air of friendly
confidence, 'you'll have a different kind
of a May anniversary to think about.
Remember that, Purdy.'

"'Ay, ay, sir,' replied Purdy, as he sa-
luted and scuttled off. And a little while
later I heard him telling a group of the
other blue jackets that 'we'd lick hell out
o' the Spaniards if there was ten times
as many of them.' And probably to
this day Purdy believes that it was due
to his timely hint that Dewey went
into Manila bay at once, so as to avoid
the 'hoodoo' that was hanging over May
3."

Speaking of the manner in which the
German admiral ignored the blockade
at Manila, Mr. Stickney says:

Dewey learned on unquestionable au-
thority that one of the German vessels
had landed provisions in Manila, there-
by violating neutrality. I was not pres-
ent when he sent his message to Admir-
al von Diederich, and therefore I do not
speak from personal knowledge concern-
ing it; but I learned the facts from a
perfectly authentic source, as follows:

"'Orderly, tell Mr. Brumby I would
like to see him,' said Admiral Dewey,
one forenoon.

"'Oh, Brumby,' he continued, when
the flag-lieutenant made his appearance
on the quarter-deck, 'I wish you to take
the barge and go over to the German
flag-ship. Give Admiral von Diederich
my compliments, and say that I wish to
call his attention to the fact that the
vessels of his squadron have shown an
extraordinary disregard of the usual
courtesies of naval intercourse, and that
finally one of them has committed a
gross breach of neutrality in landing
provisions in Manila, a port which I am
blockading.'

The commodore's voice had been as
low and as sweetly modulated as if he
had been sending Von Diederich an in-
vitation to dinner. When he stopped
speaking, Brumby, who did not need any
better indication of the commodore's
mood than the unusually formal and
gentle manner of his chief, turned to go,
making the usual official salute, and re-
plying with the customary, 'Ay, ay,
sir.'

"'And Brumby,' continued the commo-
dore, his voice rising and ringing with
the intensity of feeling that he felt he
had repressed about long enough, 'tell
Admiral Von Diederich that if he wants
a fight, he can have it right now.'

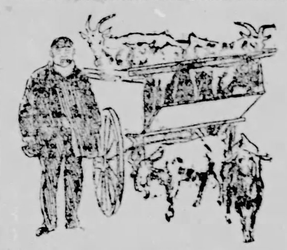
Brumby went with his message, and
the commodore paced the quarterdeck in
silence for a considerable time, evidently
working off some of the high pressure
that had brought forth his emphatic
message to the German admiral. The
latter sent back the extraordinary reply
that he had not known anything about
these actions of his captains, and that
they would not be repeated. When one
considers the rigidity of discipline that
is supposed to exist in the German navy
the character of Admiral Von Diederi-
ch's apology is all the more incompre-
hensible.

MONKEY AND GOAT CORNER

Two Interesting Places in a Street of Shoreditch, London.

Down in Selater street, Shoreditch,
stands the well known "monkey shop,"
otherwise Morris' menagerie. For Jim
Morris is the Jamrach of the neighbor-
hood, and the business has been in the
same family for three generations, says
the London Graphic. You can buy a
kangaroo or a white mouse, a monkey or
a crocodile, or "anything you like," as the
formula of the neighborhood has it.

On Sunday morning the market is ex-
tremely brisk. Organ grinders off duty
for the day throng the shop seeking fresh
monkeys—all talking at once, Italian and
Portuguese and a little English, shrug-



ging shoulders and crowding around a
cage of Calcutta monkeys to "take their
pick."

"The business isn't what it used to be,"
says Jim Morris, who has been in every
part of the world, and meditates an early
start to the Soudan for desert rarities.
"Small showmen used to keep us going;
the big circuses have knocked the little
side shows out of time. All the Ameri-
can bird and animal business used to go
through English hands; now they has
their ships go direct." Jim's shop is
known as the Noah's ark. "Everything
that lives and breathes has passed
through our house one time or another,"
he says. He carries his trade marks and
the vicissitudes of the business all over
him. A babboon bit him on the head
right through the scalp. The customer
for whom it was bought asked for "a
spiteful one," and he got it. There are
marks of a tiger's teeth on his wrist, a
"kangaroo's chew" elsewhere and snake
bites various.

The feeding of the menagerie is no
sinecure, with several hundred parrots
and 3,000 German canaries in stock. The
waste provender falling from the higher
birds is given to the humble and domestic
farmyard stock. Food despised of super-
ior bills is relished by those lower in the
animal scale.

Outside, a little way up the street, is
a sale of goats, a dog show and an array
of "bicycle bargains." Here is "Mike" of
the goat team, whose artistic pose may
be noted in the picture. "Make a nice
four-in-'and 'e would," says an envious
pal. The goats on sale wander around at
their own sweet will, munching news-
papers and tobacco—for goats are invet-
erate chewers. It reminds one of Goat
Town in New York. A smart little goat
chaise with lilliputian driver and small
scarlet clad sister on the box seat, and a
jockey-capped goat groom holding the
butting head of the fiery steed, always at-
tracts a crowd.

BRILLIANTS.

Observe the rising lilies' snowy grace,
They neither toil nor spin, but careless
grow.
Yet see how warm they blush! how bright
they glow!
What regal vestments can with them
compare?
What king so shining! or what queen so
fair?
—Thomson.

Could she come back, who has been dead
so long,
How could I tell her of these years of
wrong,
To what wild discords has my life been
set,
Striving the olden love song to forget?
How can she know in the abode of bliss
The utter loneliness of life in this,
The weariness that comes of nights un-
slept,
The hopeless agony of tears unwept?
Could she come back between would lie
these years,
And I could only look at her—through
tears.
—Alice Learned Bunner, in December
Scribner.

When on my brow death's cooling airs
blow free,
And all my days, except the last, are
fled;
I have a wish with upturned face to see
Thy gracious form bent o'er my dying
head.

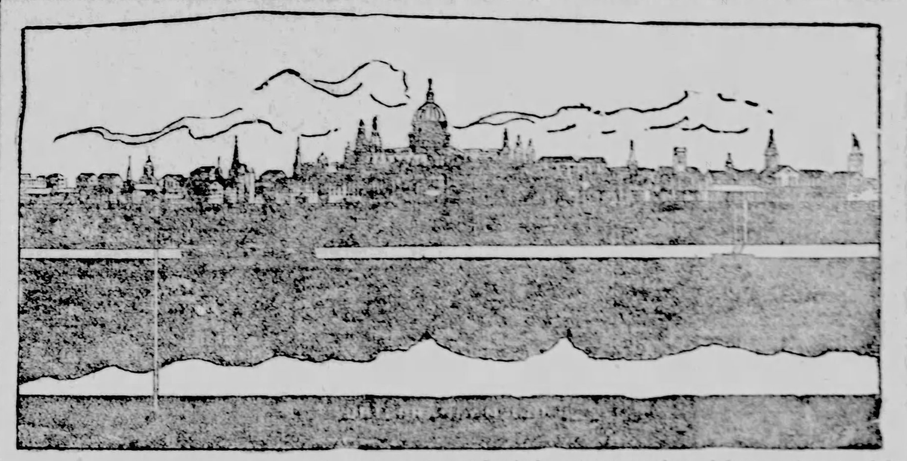
I have a wish that on the last of days,
Thy dear, dark eyes, soul-lighted as of
old,
Might sound the depths of mine with
silent gaze,
And guess the secret that I never told.
—Edmond Holmes.

Oh, if I could only have back my boys,
With their lost gloves and books for me
to find,
Their scattered playthings and their
pleasant noise!
I sit here in the splendor, growing blind
With hollow hands that backward reach
and ache
For the sweet trouble which the children
make.
—Mrs. Piatt.

A crust of bread and a corner to sleep in,
A minute to smile and an hour to weep in,
A pint of joy to a peck of trouble,
And never a laugh but the moans come
double;
And that is life!

A crust and a corner that love makes pre-
cious,
With the smile to warm and the tears to
refresh us;
And joy seems sweeter when cares come
after,
And a moan is the finest of frills for
laughter.
And that is life!
—Paul Laurence Dunbar.

Do you think none have known but your-
self all the pain
Of hopes that retreat and regrets that re-
main,
And all the while distance Fate fixes, no
doubt,
'Twixt the life that's within and the life
that's without?
Which one of us finds the world just as
he likes,
Or gets what he wants when he wants it?
Or strikes
Without missing the thing that he strikes
at the first?
God moans us all to be happy, be sure—
He sends us no sorrows that have not
some cure.
Our duty down here is to do—not to know
Live as though life were earnest, and life
will be so.
—Owen Meredith.



AN ENORMOUS LAKE.

Has Been Found Under London—Will Supply the Entire City.

London has suddenly found itself in
possession of a cheap and inexhaustible
supply of pure water, the existence of
which it had never suspected.

Walter Mosely, the engineer of the
London county council, has informed
that body that underneath London is
an immense lake of pure cold water, in
a chalk basin 2,506 square miles in ex-
tent and 100 feet below the surface of
the ground.

The annual rainfall that sinks below
to the lake is at least two hunderd and
eighty thousand million gallons, which
would give a daily yield of seven thou-
sand and sixty-five million gallons.

It is believed that the discovery of
this lake will forever put an end to the
old vexed question of London's water
supply. It is only necessary to sink a
sufficient number of deep wells in order
to obtain all the water necessary.

An artesian well has already been
sunk to this lake at Clapham, near Lon-
don, and is producing a daily yield of
a million gallons.

It seems strange that London should
have existed for more than two thousand
years and never discovered that there
was a great lake beneath it.

The discovery of this lake brings a
solution to a question which has been
distressing London terribly of late. The
greatest city in the world has a very in-
adequate water supply. It is furnished
by certain private companies, conspic-
uous among which is that new river
company, which was organized in the
reign of James I., about three hundred
years ago.

These companies charge exorbitant
rates and give a very poor supply. A
fourth of a share in the New River com-
pany is worth about $20,000. The
water companies have hitherto exerted
tremendous influence through their
shareholders in parliament, but the new
and democratic county council has just
a wholesome fear into them. It now
seems that their last hour has come.

Last year the vast East End of Lon-
don suffered from a water famine, and in
consequence there was a danger of an
outbreak of all kinds of dreadful dis-
eases. Only good luck diverted the ca-
tastrophe.

The county council then decided that
it would have to settle the water ques-
tion once and for all. It planned to carry
the water supply to London from the
hills on the border of Wales, about two
hundred miles away. This would have
been the greatest engineering undertak-
ing of its kind in the world and would
have cost more than a hundred million
dollars.

Now comes the announcement that an
inexhaustible reservoir has been found
but a hundred feet beneath London.

The county council will soon sink its
wells and there will be little expense in
the undertaking.—New York Journal.

GUARDING THE BANK.

"Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" Is Watched by 34 Soldiers.

It would be a bold burglar indeed who
should assail the Bank of England. All
banks have night guards to be sure, but
the one popularly known as "The Old
Lady of Threadneedle Street" is one of
the few in the world watched by a de-
tachment of troops. The old girl has
the proud distinction of having never been
robbed, something few such institutions
can assert. Yet the attempt has been
made and the governors are too wise to
omit any precautions to insure safety to
the millions in the vaults.

The riots in London and other parts of
England in 1780, when Lord George
Gordon was the misguided leader of the
people, put the bank in peril to such an
extent that soldiers have been placed on
guard every night since. The duty is as-
signed just now to the corps known as
the Scots guards. Thirty-four men and
one officer, a subaltern, as he is known
over there, constitute the detail. They

GUARDS MARCHING TO THE BANK.

can be seen any day about 5 o'clock
marching along the embankment to the
bank to begin their watch. They are di-
vided into two sergeants, two corporals,
one drummer boy and twenty-nine men,
headed by some youngster of an officer,
likely of the apple-faced variety.

The first duty these men perform is to
receive their pay for the night on guard.
The privates and drummer get a shilling,
the corporals "nine and six," the serg-
eants half a crown, a total of 38 shil-
lings, exclusive of the pay of the officer.
The allowance for the guard, therefore,
is about £500 a year. The officer re-
ceives pay, the exact amount of which
is unknown, but which cannot exceed £1,-
000 a year. After getting the money the
men receive a blanket each on which to
sleep when not doing a turn on sentry
post. Sentries wear overcoats of scarlet
far and antiquated pattern, decorated
with huge buttons with "Bank of Eng-
land" engraved thereon.

A separate room adjoining the guard-
room is provided for the officer, neat and
convenient in both cases, where those not
on sentry may amuse themselves. Books
are provided for those who wish to read
and everything possible is done to make
the tour a pleasant one, as none may
leave the premises until relieved in the
morning. Tommy Atkins, the great eat-
er, whether he is of the Scots guard or
other branch of the service, and the bank
governors recognize this. A caterer
comes in shortly after the first sentries
are posted and at once opens a canteen
for the good of the force.

This caterer has all manner of good
things to eat and also a cask of porter,
but the men are restricted in their al-
lowance of the latter. Two measley pints
a night is the stint, scarcely enough to
wash down the food. The canteen runs
until midnight, when "taps" on eating
goes and the boys must go hungry until
morning. Then it is that he who is not
on guard sleeps, for he has nothing else
to do.

The ceremonies begin with the reading
of the regulations for the duty of the
night by one of the sergeants. These are
intended to brace the sentries and tell
them how they should act in case of fire
or any attempt to storm the castle. Then
the first men selected are stuck on post
and the monotony of a night in the bank
is in full swing. Pickets have light du-
ties, as the chances of an attack are very
small. The walls are very thick, the cel-
lars deep and even if any man should get
in he would find it hard to get out with
any booty. In the absence of emergency
calls each soldier does one turn of sentry
duty during the night, the guard being
doubled just before rounds.

At 11 o'clock the officer, who has been
secluded all this time, gets out and visits
the sentries. Hearing that all is well, he
retires to his room again and is seen no
more until the detail parades for dismissal
in the morning. The sentries remain on
guard in the bank until the picket departs
in the early morning. This hour in win-
ter is 7 o'clock and an hour earlier in
summer. Sentries are posted in the
banking rooms and one in the rotunda.
Another paces about in the court where
it is said bank notes are burned after
withdrawal from circulation.

In the morning the detail is paraded in
the outer court, the officer inspects them
and then they are marched off to their
barracks, a shilling each ahead for the
night on duty. The senior sergeant
makes the report of the watch. An of-
ficial of the bank is on hand to take over
the blankets, overcoats and library and
the sergeant adds in his report that all
of these are present and in good order.
He then sends the drummer over to the
Horse guards to turn in the report.
Just what purpose the officer serves is
not very clearly set out.

The military picket is not alone in the
duty of keeping watch over England's
money. Numerous watchmen of the
bank are on hand and are provided with
comfortable and capacious chairs in
which to repose. It is believed that the
sly suppressed no remain awake, but the
governors, knowing of the exceeding apt-
ness of watchmen to sleep, have taken
the precaution to give them a chance to
sleep in a partly reclining position.

MOST CURIOUS CANNON.

The old double barrelled cannon of the
Mitchel Thunderbolts is now owned by
Athens, Ga., and is on the city hall lot.
Capt. Barnett has been instructed to have
the cannon mounted at the head of the
park on College avenue, near the Confed-
erate monument. There is a history of
unique interest that goes along with this
old cannon. In the first place, it is the
only double-barrelled cannon in the
world. In the next place, it was invented
with a peculiar idea in the mind of the
inventor. It belonged to the Mitchel
Thunderbolts, a company of old men or-
ganized in Athens in 1853 purely for home
defense. One of the company, Mr. John
Gilleland, invented the cannon, and had it
cast in the Athens foundry.

The idea of Mr. Gilleland was one of
considerable ingenuity. A 80-foot chain,
with the ends attached to two cannon
balls, was the charge and the idea of the
inventor was that when the cannon balls
came out of the muzzle of the cannon
they would have a tendency to diverge,
draw the chain taut and mow down an en-
tire company. The company took the
cannon out into the country near Athens
one day to test it. It was properly
charged and touched off with great cere-
mony. One of the balls got a little ahead
of the other and then the mischief was to
pay. It took a kind of diagonal course, and
plughed up about a quarter of an acre
of ground, the members of the company
in the meantime scattering in all direc-
tions to keep from being hit by the flying
chain.

The old cannon was never used after
that except at an occasional Democratic
jubilee, when charges of powder would
be fired. About five years ago the old
gun disappeared from its usual place, a few
days ago did our people know where it
was. A few weeks ago it turned up in a
junk shop but it was promptly purchased
by the city. Mr. Neumyer, who owned
the cannon, had been offered $50 for it,
but when he learned that it was a rare
old relic and our people wanted to keep
it, he promptly turned down the offer and
presented the city the old gun. This act
of Mr. Neumyer is one worthy of
the highest commendation. This rare old
relic will be of much interest to the visit-
ing soldiers now here.—Athens (Ga.) Ban-
ner.

Thereabout.

"I think you'll find," said Baldwin,
"that all this talk about the saloonkeep-
ers making the customers pay the beer
tax will prove to be but an empty
threat."

"It's mighty near that already," said
Rambo. "There's hardly anything but
froth in the glass."—Chicago Tribune.

HIGHEST PRICED OAK CHAIR.

At a recent auction sale of old furni-
ture in Edinburgh a chair, bearing on the
back the carved words "Dunottar Cas-
tle," was put up, says the Liverpool Post.
Experts expected it might fetch about
£25. The bidding began at £5, and soon
reached £80, when only two brokers re-
mained in the competition, which, to the
amazement of every one present, ad-
vanced in £5 bids to £500, and then jumped
at steps of £50 to £1,000. Finally one of the
bidders retired, and the chair was
knocked down to his successful rival at
the price of £1,250. The secret of this
strange sale is quite simple. Sir Donald
Currie had seen the name on the back of
the chair and had commissioned an Edin-
burgh broker to buy it. Next day, for-
getting what he had done, he instructed a
Glasgow broker to bid for the chair, and
these two were the rival bidders, with the
result that Sir Donald is now the pos-
sessor of what is probably the most costly
old oak chair in the world.

A WAR COMPOSITE.

"Aunty, can you send for the wash
right away?" I asked, after explaining
why I was in a hurry for it.

"I reckon I kin, sah," she replied, cross-
ing the room and looking out of the win-
dow.

"Heah, yo' Hebson, come heah!" she
screamed at some invisible person in the
yard.

"Sampson, why don't yo' come heah?"
she creamed again, after waiting a few
seconds.

"Yo' Dewey, I wollop yo' good 'less yo'
come heah directly!" she announced,
after another wait.

"I lambast yo' for keeps, yo' Shaftah,
'less yo' come heah this minute!" after
another wait.

"Miles, what yo' doin' yo' don't heah
me? I tells yo' come heah!" after another
wait.

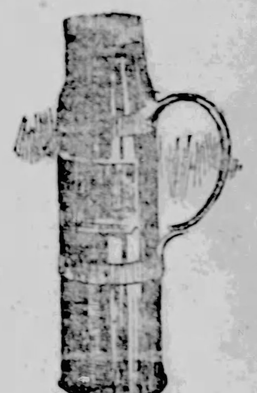
"Yo' Wheelah, I jest weah yo' to a bone
in another second!" after another wait.

"Why, aunty!" I interposed, as she
opened her mouth for another effort, "I
never knew before you had so many chil-
dren. "I always thought Johnny was the
only one."

"Yo' yeah," she exclaimed. "It's him I'm
a-callin'."—Harper's Bazar.

CARTRIDGE STEIN.

Of all the war relics which have
deluged the country the new cartridge
beer mugs are the most unique. A fash-
ionable New York jeweler has discover-
ed that large cartridges lend themselves
to this purpose, and has prepared sev-
eral attractive designs. The cartridge
beer mugs are made from empty six-
pound shells. They are somewhat long
in proportion to their height, but this
proportion gives them a character of
their own. The cartridges are a little
more than three inches in diameter at
the base, and slightly narrower at
the top, where the shell was placed. The
opening is large enough to drink from
comfortably. It is the same size as the
base made by these six-pounder shots in



THE CARTRIDGE STEIN.

the sides of the Spanish war ships.
When polished the mugs glisten like
gold. The mugs have been made after
several designs, some of which are sim-
ple and others exceedingly ornate. The
accompanying illustration is one of the
simpler designs. The decoration consists
of three bands of burnished silver. The
brass is so thin that it would be likely
to cut the mouth in drinking. The first
silver band is exceedingly placed flush
with the top. The other bands hold the
handle in place. The handle is also of
burnished silver and quite simple. Some
of the new mugs are arranged with de-
tachable handles, so that the cartridge
may be used as a vase. The only other
decoration is a silver band on the front
setting forth the history of the cart-
ridge. The inscription records the name
of the ship.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Trinity Church Property.

J. E., Ottumwa, Iowa: There never was any such law passed as you mention, to put a stop to clamoring over the property of Trinity church, New York. The so-called "Anneke Jans claim" is a most remarkable case of imposture. A suit was brought, away back in the '50's, over this alleged claim, and it was decided that there was no cause for action. The title of Trinity church to the property is absolutely indisputable; but there are today hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of people in the United States who have paid, or are paying, money to people to prosecute such claims. No suit has ever been begun since the one referred to above, nor is there any ground for such suits. Several years ago the writer investigated this matter thoroughly, for he is one of the so-called "heirs." He found the facts, and saved himself from loss thereby.

The "Fairfax Stone."

Here is another account of the Fairfax Stone, for which we are indebted to A. H. F., Burning Springs, W. Va.:

"In 1618, Charles II. granted to Lord Hopton and others what was known as the Northern Neck of Virginia, which embraced all the land lying between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers, in Virginia. These owners sold to Lord Culpeper who bequeathed it to his daughter Catharine, the wife of Thomas, Lord Fairfax, from whom it descended to her son, the sixth Lord Fairfax. In 1733, he petitioned the king for commissioners to be appointed to determine the boundary of his grant or patent. This was done, and the survey made, and on October 17, 1746, the Fairfax stone, the first monument to mark land ownership in this state, was erected at the head fountain of the north branch of the Potomac river.

"The original stone was destroyed in 1884, but the Davis Coal & Coke Company replaced it with one as nearly similar as possible. It is a pyramid-shaped sandstone, in three sections, cemented together. The base is square, 2 feet 8 inches on each side and from there it slopes to an apex or point 4 feet 6 inches from the ground. The middle section has the letters 'F. X.' engraved on each side."

It is rather singular that neither of the persons who have answered this query have given the exact location of the stone We have no idea where it is.

The Reserve Fund.

"For what was the reserve fund created, and how is it accumulated?"—V. W. Callaway, Neb.

We infer that you mean the gold reserve, held in the treasury. It was created to have gold coin on hand wherewith to redeem the greenbacks on demand. Centuries of experience have shown that paper money, payable on demand, can not be kept at par unless the bank, or whoever issues them, redeems them on demand, according to promise. In the old days of note issues by state banks, every bank which issued notes kept a reserve fund for this purpose. Experience showed that they needed only about one-third as much gold coin as their total note issue, for all the notes could not be presented at one time for payment. So it has been the practice of the Treasury to keep $100,000,000 at least of gold on hand, as the total amount of greenbacks is $346,000,000. The fund was created at first by the issue of bonds, paid in gold. The resumption act authorized this.

The Squirrel Question.

"Is A correct in saying that if a man seeing a squirrel on a tree, and he goes around the tree but the squirrel also goes around keeping him from seeing the man that the man does not go around the squirrel?"—J. B. H., Cushing, Iowa.

A's contention is a mere quibble. The word "around" is defined in some dictionaries as meaning "on all sides of," and the men of the wearisome fools who have propounded this question for the past century is that, as the squirrel keeps on the opposite side from the man, the latter does not go "on all sides of" the squirrel. This is absurd. The word "around," in the question, means "encompassing," "about the circuit of," "so as to encircle something"—all of which definitions are found in the Standard dictionary. The man goes "around" everything within the circle traced by his footsteps, including both tree and squirrel.

An English Saying.

"What is the meaning of the common expression, 'carrying coals to Newcastle'?"—J. L. T., Illinois.

It means, doing something unnecessarily. Newcastle, in England, is one of the largest coal exporting ports. To take coal there is to take that of which they have plenty already.

Follow the Rules!

Why do not those who write to the Bureau obey the rules? They are made by the management of the paper, and the editor of this department is bound to follow them. R. E. B., Waverly, West Va., does not send name. Initials don't go. And he asks a question of state law which is barred by the rules. T. D., of Colorado Springs, sends only his initials, otherwise we would be glad to answer. W. McB., Mansfield, don't send his state, and that bars him. L. B. G., Trail Run, O., don't send name. Subscriber, Rothwell, Va., don't send name. If the above except the first, will repeat their questions, with name and address in full, we will gladly answer.

"Mother Goose."

"Was there ever such a person as 'Mother Goose?' And how did all these nursery rhymes come to be put into print and called Mother Goose?"—G. W. R., Shawnee, Tenn.

The records of Boston have the marriage of Elizabeth Goose to Thomas Fleet, 1715. Mr. and Mrs. Fleet had several children, and their grandmother Goose was extremely fond of them. She sang to them all the old nursery songs she knew. Her son-in-law, Fleet, was a printer, and he finally printed them in a little book, which he called "Mother Goose's Melodies." Most of them are of old English origin.

Infringing a Patent.

"A company has wire fence picket patented. Can they prevent a farmer from making and using them on his own farm?"—R. J. B., Mansfield, O.

Certainly they can. What would be the use of a patent if any man were allowed to make a patented article for his own use? The law punishes the man who makes, the man who sells, and the man who uses a patented article unless it is bought of the owner of the patent, or his authorized agents, or made by his authority.

"Jesus, Lover of My Soul."

E. J., Leesburg, Fla., will accept thanks for the following explanation of the circumstances under which Charles Wesley wrote the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," about which M. E. P., of Geneva, Mich., recently inquired:

"One dark, dreary night, while Charles Wesley and his friends were assembled for worship, they were driven by their persecutors, out of their meeting place and compelled to take refuge in an old, dilapidated building, and there to spend the night. While there Mr. Wesley picked up a piece of slate, which had fallen from the roof, and with a nail he wrote upon that slate the beautiful, soul-stirring hymn, which will last as long as Christianity shall continue upon the earth."

Civil Service Examinations.

L. A. L., Siloam Springs, Mo.: Write a letter, addressed to "Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C." In it state that you propose to be a candidate for a civil service examination, being careful to state for what kind of position, and request him to send you a circular of information, date and place of examination, and blank form of application. These will give you all needed information. Your other question is outside the rules.

Age of Consent.

"Is there a United States law as regards the age of consent, and would the United States have jurisdiction in such cases? Do any of the states have such a law?"—M. S., Adams, Kan.

All states have laws on the subject, but there is no United States law, unless it be for the District of Columbia. Congress has no power to legislate on such subjects for the states.

Broom Manufacturing.

"How do broom manufacturers mix the dye to green their brush, and how do they apply it to the brush? Also, do they apply the coloring before or after the corn is bleached?"—G. A. O., Corydon, Pa.

Will some reader who knows give us the information?

Eagan's Trial.

"Why did Republican papers take sides against Gen. Eagan? The American people think him right. Gen. Miles did lie, and did it to slur the McKinley administration."—B. F. C., Fairfield, Iowa.

Your letter—of which, as you see, we print but a small portion—shows that you do not understand the case. Gen. Eagan was tried for the use of ungentlemanly language, unbecoming an officer. His quarrel with Miles was not before the court-martial for settlement. The only question with which it had to deal was whether Eagan used such language or not. If he did, he must be found guilty. The articles of war cover these things fully. We have no more love for Miles than have you, but the question of veracity between Miles and Eagan was not before the court-martial. Eagan erred in not acting as a gentleman, and will probably receive proper punishment for his error. Read article on this topic in "Comment of the Week," on fourth page of this issue.

Dark Day of 1780.

J. B. C., Milroy, O.: The cause of the dark day, May 19, 1780, is not clearly known. It is most probable that the upper currents of air carried dense smoke from some great forest fire, probably in the Canadian woods. Within the past 40 years there have been a number of days as dark as it, in the regions around the great lakes, due to forest fires in the Michigan woods. The "London fogs" are similar. The fogs are loaded with coal smoke, and it is often denser and darker than on the day when the New Englanders were so frightened.

We Call It a Failure.

Subscriber, Stoddard, Wis., who is afraid to send his name, sends us a drawing of a machine, which he says "runs itself and generates or produces power equal to any steam engine of its weight. What shall we call it?"

Call it a failure, for it won't work. The plan of weights on levers, in channels, and so on, on the two sides of a wheel, has been tried a thousand times, and they always fail. There is added leverage at one point, but the arc through which it acts is shortened in proportion, and the wheel won't run—unless it is moved. The Scientific American Supplement of last year published a series of illustrated articles on this subject, in which this "weighted wheel" is shown in different forms, and the fallacy demonstrated.

On Jan. 1, 1901.

"If we celebrate the new century on its first day, what day will we celebrate it—the first of 1900 or of 1901?"—C. S. C., Tapoi, S. D.

Whether we celebrate it or not, the twentieth century begins on January 1, 1901. The reason is this: It takes 100 full years to make a century. The first century began on January 1, of the year 1, and ended on December 31, of the year 100. That century did not end with the beginning of the hundredth year, but with its close. The second century began on January 1, of the year 101.

Similarly the nineteenth century began on January 1, 1801, and ends December 31, 1900. The twentieth century begins on January 1, 1901. Many appear to be "mixed" on this point, but a little thought will make it perfectly clear.

Next Total Eclipse.

"When will be the next total eclipse of the sun, visible in America?"—M. D., Faller, O.

The next total eclipse of the sun, visible in the United States, will occur May 27, 1900. The shadow track will pass from Texas to Virginia.

Civil Service Reform.

J. I. L., Bluntsville, Ind.: Every President since the original civil service act was passed has extended its provisions to cover more positions. Cleveland, in the last months of his second term, made the most notable extensions, so as to protect thousands of employees, who had been appointed under him. There are about 179,000 persons in the civil service of the government, of whom $3,817 are under the classified rules of the civil service reform law.

Two Spanish Gunboats.

"Please state whether the Spanish gunboat Sandoval was sunk in Guantanamo Bay during the war with Spain."—C. W. W., Patterson's Depot, W. Va.

Yes, she was sunk, but afterwards raised by our men, and put into service. She and her sister vessel, the Alvarado, are now at Washington navy yard. The writer was on both of them on January 11, while on a Washington trip.

Thermometers.

"Please tell me why a thermometer is sealed at the top. Mercury will not evaporate; hence the question."—R. B. E., Winchester, Ill.

If the top of the tube were open, the pressure of the atmosphere would interfere with the rise of the mercury. There is a complete vacuum in the tube above the mercury.

The Pope's Tiara.

"Please tell me what signature or name the Pope wears on his crown or cap."—J. E. S., Parkplace, Ore.

The Pope has two official head-dresses. The first is the mitre, such as is worn by all bishops, for the Pope at first was only bishop of Rome. The other is the tiara, or triple crown. Both are made of cloth, and neither bears any word or inscription whatever.

Senatorial Deadlocks.

"What will be done in the case of a so-called deadlock, or a failing to agree on a Senator, such as is the case in California?"—R. G. Healdsburg, Cal.

If the legislature fails to elect a Senator, the seat in the United States Senate will remain vacant until the legislators do so, if it be a year or two. The governor can not appoint a Senator in such a case. He can only do so when a vacancy occurs when the legislature is not in session, and his appointee can hold only till the legislature meets.

Gold and Alloy.

E. K., Clarksville, O.: Here are some facts you do not seem to realize: Gold is never found pure. It has always more or less impurities—silver and copper chiefly—when it comes from the mines. Gold bullion, in bars, is an article of merchandise; but it is unsalable until it has been assayed at a government assay office, and its purity stamped on it. And it is often made into "standard" bars—that is, it is made nine-tenths pure metal and one-tenth alloy, the same as gold coin. Sec. 3519 of the Revised Statutes of the United States says: "Any owner of gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint, to be formed into coin or bars for his benefit." It also provides that the mint may refuse to do this, if the bullion be so base as to be unsuitable for coining. The mint charges for this work. Sec. 3524 so fixes the charge at one-fifth of one per cent.

Next: The alloy is entirely disregarded in coinage. It is not regarded as having any value. This comes from the fact that all gold contains impurities. And, as the only gold bullion which is an article of commerce is that which is of standard fineness, the value of the gold dollar is just what that weight of standard bullion sells for.

Third: The word "free," in the phrase "free coinage of gold," does not mean that the alloy is put in as needed, and the gold coined, without expense. As noted above, there is a charge for this of one-fifth of one per cent. The word "free" means freedom to take gold to the mint and have it coined by the owner. This is called "coinage on private account." When the government buys the bullion, and then coins it, it is "coinage for government account"—as is the case with silver.

Fourth: The alloy is not "substituted" for that much pure gold. It is put in to harden the coin, so it will not wear to fast as pure gold would.

Imitation Maple Syrup.

M. C. R., St. Onge, S. D., sends us the following:

"In reply to W. R. H., Bissell, Pa., would say: Chip up a sugar maple log (green), steep the chips and get an extract that will flavor cheap brown sugar, when clarified, so that it will defy experts. A large amount of maple sugar and syrup is thus made every year, as the maple orchards are altogether too few to supply the demand for maple sweets. This formula is D. K., as I have tried it."

T. J. P., Ironton, Mo., sends the following:

"You can make syrup good enough for Col. Bryan by taking boiling water and sugar (C grade preferred). Put the water in some clean tin or copper vessel. Then pour the sugar into the hot water; add a small amount of pulverized alum and boil 5 minutes. I have forgotten the amount of water to use to the pound. Try a small lot till you get it about right. C grade of sugar makes an excellent syrup, resembling maple syrup, and lots of it is used for maple syrup. If you get too much alum, you spoil it."

E. P. M., Fall Branch, Tenn., has our thanks for this correction:

"In your issue of Jan. 26, N. O. T., Ursa, Ill., tells how to make an imitation maple syrup, and you say in a note: 'We presume the white inner bark of the shellbark hickory is meant.' You are wrong. The rough, outer rock bark is meant, and the answer as given in the paper is correct. Many families in this part of Tennessee make syrup this way, especially in the winter season, and but few can detect any difference between it and the genuine maple syrup."

Mexican Extradition.

"Has the United States any treaty with Mexico at the present time? Is it likely that Grant Gillett will be returned to Mexican government, providing he is captured there?"—C. C. F., Payette, Idaho.

We have a commercial treaty with Mexico, but the extradition treaty expired at midnight on January 25. No criminal can be extradited from that country to this, nor from the United States to Mexico. Hence Gillett is safe.

National Banks.

"Please give me a short sketch of how a national bank is started and run, and the difference between a national and a state bank."—S. R. C., Irving, Mich.

Every state has banking laws, and a bank organized under the state law is caled a state bank. One organized under the national banking law is callied a national bank. The national banking law is far stricter than any state law, and provides a most rigid, searching control of every such bank by the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, through government inspectors, who are kept going from city to city all the time, to inspect them.

The provisions of the national banking law are very long—too long to print in full, or even to give a complete synopsis. You would better let us know the particular thing about which you wish information, and we will try to answer.

Miscellaneous.

J. A. E., Evansport, O.: We do not know.

J. M. E., Toledo, O.: There are 20½ miles of asphalt streets in Toledo.

D. B. L., Geneva, Ind.: If the case be as you state, you would get $10 a month.

P. G. W., Logansport, W. Va.: Asbestos is mined, like granite, coal and other minerals.

G. W. G., Martinsburg, Pa.: Sorry to say we can not publish it, nor do we know where it can be obtained.

J. W. H., Fairchance, Pa.: We have forwarded your request to Dr. Talmage, but of course do not know whether he will act on it or not.

F. C., Mansfield, Mo.: If you can give the date of the paper, we will send you a copy of that issue, if any are left. We can not republish.

G. L., Pittston, Pa.: The daughter, being the only heir, is entitled to the pension due at her father's death. Get a pension attorney to collect it.

B., Hedgeville, W. Va., and M. C. S.: March 1, 1873, was on Saturday, March 11, 1874, was on Wednesday, and October 27, 1877, was on Saturday.

C. S., Windom, S. D.: We do not know. Write a letter of inquiry to "Hon. Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C."

I. O. E., Omaha, Neb.: The nest of a bald eagle in a tree does not affect the life of the tree. Eagles often build in dead trees, hence the origin of the story.

Reader, Harris, Mo.: The only way to tell whether your violin is a genuine Stradivarius is to submit it to the judgment of an expert. There are many bogus ones in existence.

S. G., Elsie, Mich.: Nicolas Amati was a violin maker of Cremona, the master of Stradivarius. The value of an Amati violin, if genuine, is considerable, but you should submit it to an expert for his judgment.

C. F. W., Olivet, Mich.: Yes, it is perfectly proper in debate to refer to your opponent as "he" or "she." The rule is, you must not use the name of a person; but this does not prohibit the use of the personal pronuon.

J. W. S., Xenia, Kan.: The New York Herald of April 15, 1855, with the account of Lincoln's murder has been reproduced in fac-simile by the hundreds of thousands. For years it has been on the market. These fac-similes have no market value whatever.

A. T., Craigsfield, Tenn.: There are 3,500,000 acres of government land in Arkansas and 7,000,000 in Oklahoma. The land offices are at Camden, Dardanelle, Harrison and Little Rock, Arkansas, and at Alva, Enid, Guthrie, Kingfisher, Mangum, Oklahoma City, Perry and Woodward, Oklahoma.

FACTS ABOUT HEALTH

It is Easy to Keep Well if We Know How—Some of the Conditions Necessary to Perfect Health.

The importance of maintaining good health is easily understood, and it is really a simple matter if we take a correct view of the conditions required. In perfect health the stomach promptly digests food. The blood is employed to carry nourishment to the organs, nerves, muscles and tissues which need it. The first great essential for good health, therefore, is pure, rich blood. No medicine has such a record of cures as Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is because it is the one true blood purifier. Hundreds of people are alive and well today who would have been in their graves had they not taken Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is depended upon as a family medicine by thousands.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Was It Consumption?

Doctors are often wrong.

The local doctor is an overworked individual. He hurries from a case of scarletina to a case of diabetes and from that to the amputation of a leg. He must act quickly—sometimes hurriedly. It is not strange that he makes an occasional mistake. But mistakes are dangerous and should be avoided.

Mrs. G. E. Kerr, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, recently had some experience. She says:

"Last spring I was taken with severe pains in my chest, and was so weak I could hardly walk about the house. I tried several physicians and they told me I had consumption. Before I had taken the first bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, I was very much better. I took five bottles of it and have not yet had any return of the trouble."

Was it consumption? Probably not.

The "Golden Medical Discovery" has been said to cure consumption. It surely and infallibly cures all bronchial and throat troubles. It strengthens weak lungs and cures lingering coughs. It is a healer and builder of tissue. It cleanses and enriches the blood—regulates the heart action—puts the whole body in tune with nature.

Mrs. Kerr's trouble was probably bronchial. It was painful—dangerous if let run—dangerous in the hands of an incompetent doctor. Don't take a local doctor's word for everything. Write to Dr. Pierce. Tell him your symptoms. For over thirty years he has been chief consulting physician at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y. Consultation with him will cost you nothing.

NOT WORTH WHILE.

Dean Pigou once unwittingly married a man to his deceased wife's sister, which is against the English law. The verger, whose business it was to settle the matter about the banns, was at once cross-examined. "Oh, yes, vicar," said he; "I knowed right well. I knowed parties." "But why did you not tell me? I should have forbidden them." "Well, vicar, it was just this way, you see: One of the parties was eighty-four and t'other eighty-six. I says to myself: 'Lord, it can't last long; let 'em wed, and bother the laws.'"—The Argonaut.

Probably Absence of Mind.

"You know old Hunks, who says the whole country is going to everlasting smash on account of this new policy of expansion?"

"Yes. What of him?"

"Nothing—only he made a trade for another lot of United States bonds this morning, at a premium."—Chicago Tribune.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A large volume devoted to South London has been issued by Frederick A. Stokes Company, of New York. It is from the pen of Walter Besant, who, with graphic touch, has brought before the reader a series of pictures of a part of the wonderful city which is a world in itself, with a people who are, in a way, set apart from the rest of the great metropolis. How different it is he makes evident in these lines:

"In South London there are two millions of people. It is, therefore, one of the great cities of the world. It stands upon an area of about 12 miles long and five or six broad—but its limits can not be laid down even approximately. It is a city without a municipality, without a center, without a civic history; it has no newspapers, magazines or journals; it has no university; it has no colleges apart from medicine; it has no intellectual, artistic, scientific, musical, literary centre; * * * it has no theatres, except of a very popular or humble kind; it has no clubs; it has no public buildings, it has no West-end."

The Real Bismarck is the title of still another recent publication upon the great German chancellor. The book is published by R. F. Fenno & Co., of New York. The author is Jules Hoche, who presents an artistic elaboration of what he conceives to be the psychological key to the character of Prince Von Bismarck.

Here is the Hoche key to the life and manners and actions of Bismarck the man, the soldier and the statesman:

"Bismarck is above all else a humorist. Into politics and diplomacy he carried the same gestures, the same attitudes which, in literature, distinguish Stern, Carlyle, Lamb, Heine, even Schopenhauer; he borrows from this one and that his malice, his artful joviality, from the others their love of antithesis, their comical conceits; from all their paradoxical spirit, their disdain of others and of themselves, engrafted upon a brutal candor bordering upon cynicism; a syniccism in him hardly softened by extreme sensitiveness and a number of remarkable domestic virtues in which his monstrous egoism has been absorbed.

"As a diplomatist he proclaimed the emptiness and vanity of all dipomacy; as a political orator he defended himself only by outbursts of whimsical humor and more or less witty sarcasms. These tendencies, wholly characteristic of his humoristic temperament, are most frequently revealed in his speeches and in his unofficial correspondence."

A delightful volume made up of sketches, chiefly biographies, of certain writers of the Nineteenth Century, by M. A. De Wolfe Howe, has been published under the title of American Bookmen. In the preface it is stated that no effort has been made to give a complete account of American writers, and the reader will at once recognize that fact, but the author has placed before him living pictures of writers who are now present only through their works, but who are among those whose influence upon American literature was marked and lasting.

These sketches appeared first in that excellent literary journal, The Bookman, and are published in book form by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

The Money Market, by E. F. Benson, is a good story from every point of view, not great, but vastly superior to some things which the author has written that produced a greater sensation. The cynicism of which there is a touch, is not sufficient to tinge or mark all of the characters. It only has to do with the beautiful heroine, whose love for her betrothed is made dependent upon his possessions, a thing not unusual in many proposed marriages.

The volume is published by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.

The name of Jules Verne is synonymous with stories of strange adventure told with such an air of realism as make the reader for the time being utterly unconscious of improbability in the events narrated. The latest of his books is a translation by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, of

An Antarctic Mystery, which has been recently published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

It opens with a description of what were named the Desolation Islands, by Captain Cook in 1779. Geographically they are called Kerguelen, and in 1839, the time when the story begins, both Europeans and Americans were to be found living there. The narrator, Mr. Jeorling, is a student of geology and mineralogy, who is waiting a chance to return to God's World again. He takes passage upon the Halbrane, the captain of which is described as a curiously reserved man, "whose secrets it would not be easy to get at." He at first refuses to take a passenger, but finally changes his mind, and Mr. Jeorling finds himself started upon what proves to be an adventure to the South Pole in search of those who had gone before, including the hero of Poe's romance, Arthur Gordon Pym, the latter turning out to be a real person, and not a product of imagination.

A book that is well worth a careful reading is Health of Body and Mind, by Dr. T. W. Topham. Its object is to make some practical suggestions of how to improve both body and mind by physical and mental culture.

The following are the headings of some of the chapters: What Is Disease? Why We Are Sick; How To Get Well; The Tension Caused by Worry; Directing the Mind Force; Self-Control, and Relaxing the Muscles. Plates showing the different movements are given in illustration.

The Alliance Publishing Co., of New York, are the publishers.

One of the best, if not the best, of the novels which Mr. Opie Read has written in these later years is A Yankee from the West, which Rand-McNally Company has recently published. It has not much of a plot, and the action is meagre, but there is some good character drawing and many bright touches which effectually redeem it from dullness.

The scene of the story is laid in Lake county, Illinois. The writer has given some very pretty descriptions of the rural scenery in the midst of which he puts his characters. Milford is the name of the Yankee who comes to Lake county and obtains a lease of Mrs. Sturvic's farm. Mrs. Sturvic keeps boarders, and is an almost original, not to say impossible character, and yet one who becomes very real to the reader of the story.

A good story and will told is The Minister of State, by John A. Steuart, published by Dodd, Mead & Co., of New York. The character of the two brothers is most dramatically contrasted, and yet many of the family traits are well preserved. The Gaelic determination, the religious devotion and condemnation of the people of those who dissent from their doctrines are graphically pictured. The reader can readily understand how Evan, the mischievous, merry hearted Evan, was perpetually getting into trouble in such an atmosphere, and his sympathy remains constantly with the boy sinner.

A little book by Prof. William Henry Hudson entitled The Study of English Literature is an earnest appeal to young men and women to cultivate a love for the great books of the world. He declares that literature is not a necessity for the practical man of affairs. On the contrary such persons often find recreation and renewed strength in the works of the great writers.

It is published by T. Y. Crowell & Co., New York.

The Widower, by W. E. Norris, is the story of a man whose wife made him as unhappy as possible and then died leaving him with one child, a little girl, and a permanent distaste for women. He spent most of his time abroad, but finally returned home to England upon the representation of his cousin, Lady Laidlow, that it was his duty to do so.

The story from this time has to do with life in the old home and the education of Cuckoo, the somewhat difficult young daughter who finally grows up into a rather wild young woman, but who is yet quite loveable. She gets into all sorts of mischief, but finally winds up by falling in love and marrying the young man who seemed intended to do anything but what he did do. The Appletons are the publishers.

Guy Boothby has written a series of stories in which one Dr. Nikola bears a prominent part. Another one has been added to the list by the Appletons, entitled The List of Hate, in which the same strange and evil character appears. The narrator begins his adventures with his forced leaving of college and going to Australia to win fortune in the mines of that country. There he falls in with an old miner, Ben Garman by name, who ultimately on his death bed disclosed to him the secret of a rich mine and told him how to reach it. The secret was stolen from him by an enemy, who preceded him thither and reaped a golden harvest.

The Woodley Lane Ghost and Other Stories, by Madeline Vinton Dahlgren, is a volume which, as its name denotes, is made up of short and somewhat weird tales, that are only attractive to those who are fond of tragedy. The first one is, perhaps, the most original and pretentious of any.

The stories are not pleasant to read nor in their influence, neither are they brilliant enough in literary quality to give a reason for their writing. The volume is published by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia.

The authors of the Fifth of November, Charles S. Bentley and F. Kimball Scribner, disclaim any intention of writing an historical novel, but this is what they have really done. Following the story of the "Gunpowder Plot," the principal character in the book is naturally Guy Fawkes, who is represented as the agent of the Roman Catholic party at whose head is Sir Thomas Winter.

T. Y. Crowell & Co. in their series of religious books publish in pretty form an address by John Franklin Genung, professor in Amherst college, entitled, What a Quarter Did with is Bible. He imagines the training Jesus must have had in his youth, and then pictures the revival influences of John the Baptist. He shows how, later, he used the Book of the Old Testament in his teachings, and appeals to all to follow in his footsteps in using the Bible.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Horses Going Blind.

E. D. W., Kansas: Your horses have a disease of the eye, known as specific ophthalmia, which frequently terminates in total blindness if not treated in its early stages. The causes of the disease are attributed mostly to hereditary predisposition. Confinement in dark stables and exposure to sudden light, badly ventilated stables, where the eyes of the animal are exposed to the strong fumes of ammonia arising from the urine, also hard work in a collar too small. For treatment, give each horse 4 drachms of Barbadoes aloes, 1 drachm pulverized ginger and 1 drachm pulverized gentian root. After this operates, give each horse this: Pulverized calchicum, 1¼ ozs.; saltpetre, 2 ozs. Divide into 12 powders and give one night and morning on the tongue. As an injection for the eye, use tincture of opium, 1 oz.; rain, or distilled water, 1 pint. The animals should be given no corn for a month.

Stiff and Hide Bound.

J. M., Missouri: Give your mare a pint of raw linseed oil, and after the physic give her this tonic: Baking soda, powdered ginger and powdered gentian, equal parts. Mix and give in heaping teaspoonfuls twice a day before feeding. Dissolve each spoonful in a half pint of water, and give as a drench. This tonic may be continued for five or six days. Feed at regular hours. Examine the teeth to see if they are sound. Scatter her feed, so that she cannot take a mouthful at a time.

Pomological Reports.

M. E. R., Ohio:—Yes, the reports of the pomologist are published by the United States agricultural bureau, Washington, D. C. The reports will be sent you by addressing the congressman of the district in which you live, or the agricultural bureau direct. Better write the congressman. He will attend to it at once.

Seems to Have Bog Spavin.

C. G. D., Washington:—If the swelling is confined to the hock joint, your horse has bog spavin. The editor understands that the leg is not swollen below the hock or above. Give the horse 1 oz., pulverized saltpetre once a day for two days in drinking water. Wrap the leg around the hock with vinegar and salt for a day, then wash and rub in a little of this over the swollen part once a day for five days, washing off each morning before re-applying: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Mix well.

To Kill English Sparrows.

U. B., Michigan:—The attempt to poison sparrows has not proven a great success. It is claimed by some that a beef that has been soaked in a solution of arsenic and water will destroy them, but this has not proven satisfactory. Others say that by scattering wheat in plaster of paris the birds will be killed. This must be placed on perfectly dry boards on a clear day, or the plaster will harden, and be of no use. The idea is to have the birds eat sufficient plaster with the wheat in a dry state that it will harden and kill them. This, however, has not proven a great success. Will some reader of The Blade tell U. B. how best to destroy the sparrows. They are not English sparrows, as they are scattered all over Europe.

Greyhound Has Jerking of Legs.

T. B., California: Your greyhound is suffering from chorea, a disease of the nervous system. A dog affected with the trouble may have a quick, nervous jerking of any part, but mostly the neck, foreparts and head. Sometimes but one leg is affected. When the whole body is involved the dog becomes of no value. It is painful while coming on but when chronic the dog is not much injured for work. When once firmly established it is incurable. Give the dog this: Nitrate of silver, 1 grain. Mix with sufficient bread crumbs to make a pill. Give as one dose, and repeat morning and evening for seven or eight days.

Hair Pulls—Scaley, Itching.

F. H., New York: Your calves have a disease called pityriasis. Stop the sulphur, lard and carbolic acid at once. Too much carbolic acid is poisonous, and too much sulphur may lead to stiffness of the whole system. The best treatment is: Curry the calves and burn all the loose hair. Feed them on the most nutritious food. Keep their house perfectly clean, and treat them in this way: Wash the parts affected with warm water and castile soap. The water must be quite warm. After a thorough washing dry the parts affected, and sprinkle this on whatever scurf appears; Best wheat flour, 3 parts; pulverized alum, 2 parts; pulverized rosin, 2 parts. Mix well. Apply this every day for a week, washing off before each application with quite warm water and castile soap, afterward drying, so that there is no dampness left.

Has Small Lump on Udder.

M. C. R., West Virginia: The small lump on your cow's udder may be dissipated by rubbing over and for about three inches about it with this: Mix four ozs. of glycerine with 1½ drachms iodide of potassium, in as little water as is necessary to make the solution. Before applying it will be well for you to dip a rag in water as hot as the hand will bear, and hold it against the lump for a few minutes; then wipe dry and apply the solution with hand friction.

Lameness in Young Turkeys.

L. R. R., New York: Your young turkeys about two-thirds grown are no doubt growing rapidly, and their break-down may be traced to leg weakness, which frequently happens when there is not precaution taken to strengthen the limbs. Mothers are beyond this condition as their legs are firm. Give your young turkeys a little ground bone. This will strengthen their legs. Do not forget to give the youngsters fine gravel and a good dusting place. Give them a little raw meat and some finely chopped onions. Let them run about on fine, warm days, but never allow them to get wet, as that is very bad.

Please Remember This.

The editor will answer no question that has not the full name and address of the writer. No questions will be answered by mail except through The Farmstead. Send no stamps or stamped envelopes. The editor regrets at times that he can not write to those who ask questions, but he can not do this. It will always be his pleasure to answer any question asked to the best of his ability, through the Blade Farmstead. The editor has many letters asking for information that have neither name nor address on them. As an illustration, some one has sent a question about how to can olives, and a dispute about turkeys. No name, no address. No one ever knows who writes asking questions, as the initials and state alone are given, but the editor insists that as a matter of good faith name and address be given in full.

Blue Grass Per Acre.

B. F. D., Ohio: Blue grass (poa pretensis) is in weight about 14 pounds to the bushel, and is sown at the rate of 1¼ to 1½ bushels to the acre. It does best on calcareous soils. In loose, sandy soil cattle while grazing are liable to pull it up. If your soil is not loose, blue grass will be more adapted. On even fairly good land it is very enduring. It starts early in the spring and grows rapidly after being grazed off. It will stand pasturing better than any other grass. Blue grass cannot be recommended as a meadow grass, as it is hard to cut and difficult to cure. The foliage is too short and too light after being dried. Cattle thrive upon it. The seed may be sown on grain fields without any preparation. Some prefer to sow on small grain in February or March, on the snow as in this way evenness may be secured. If the sowing is done later, the field should be harrowed and roll the field after the seed is sown; on a well-prepared surface, the seed need only be lightly brushed in. No stock should be permitted on the grass the first year. As your land is hilly and a little stony, the editor is of opinion blue grass would be the best to sow, as sod is easily obtained, and the grass for grazing purposes will last for a lifetime. Next to blue grass, perhaps meadow fescue would be best, (Festhes pratensis). It is sown at the rate of about 52 pounds to the acre. It is valuable as a hay or pasture grass. In speaking of blue grass, the editor has in view grazing entirely. For meadows a mixture is necessary.

Horse Has Stringhalt.

Old Subscriber, Tennessee: There is no cure for stringhalt, firmly established. Recent cases sometimes will yield to a long rest.

Fish Way Over Mill Dam.

W. G. W., Kentucky: Fish ways are made near shore, and are made with stops, that is, with cross-pieces at intervals of five or six feet, so as to form eddies. When the water rushes down it strikes the cross-pieces and breaks the heavy blow. These cross-pieces must be made so that they are not too high for the fish to climb. When they get over a cross-piece they may take a little rest before resuming their journey. There are different ways of making fish ways. If you will write to the United States fish commissioner, Washington, D. C., he will very likely send you information on the subject.

Cream Foams in Churn.

Mrs. A. L., Missouri: You must not keep your churn in a freezing cold place, nor in a place that is too warm. This will result in a better taste to the butter. When you put a new mess into the cream, stir it so that it will be mixed. Foaming of cream in the churn may be due to too low or too high temperature, or too long keeping. Delay in churning will cause foaming. If the cream is too warm, put a little cold water in the churn. Do not allow the cream to stand too long on the milk, or too long keeping before churning. Sometimes a teaspoonful of baking soda stirred in the cream pot a day before churning will prevent foaming. The motion in churning should be steady, but not rapid. Too fast churning will break the globule, and butter will not form properly. Give your cow for two weeks a daily dose of bisulphite of soda, powdered and sprinkled over some scalded bran or cut feed.

Received.

From U. S. department of agriculture: Annual report of department of agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898. Report of the secretary of agriculture. Departmental reports.

From Peter Henderson & Co., 35 and 37 Cortlandt street, New York: Annual of Everything in the Garden. The covers are gems of beauty in their rich coloring. There are full-page pictures of Henderson's genuine Rocky Ford muskmelon; Henderson's New asters for 1898; Henderson's "Prize Winner" collection of sweet peas for 1898; Henderson's "Aurora" collection of Hardy everblooming roses; Henderson's "Peerless" collection of chrysanthemums. These pictures are all true to nature, with all their variegated colorings, and are very attractive. A large number of illustrations appear in this book of 192 pages aside from the colored plates. The catalogue contains everything that could be wished for the garden or lawn. An excellent feature is the brief directions for the sowing and culture of garden vegetables.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Churning.

Have just taken out of the churn a nice batch of gilt-edge butter, and although we use milk from but one cow she is due to be fresh the 12th of December, we get just such butter at every churning, and churn three times each week.

The milk stood 24 hours, then the cream was taken off and put in the cream jar. Each time cream was added to the jar the whole was thoroughly stirred. When the churning was in the jar a half teacupful of sour milk and a teaspoonful of salt was stirred in, the whole set in a warm place eighteen hours to open.

The churn was scalded with boiling water, the cream poured in, and after churning until the cream looked buttery which was not more than ten minutes, the sides of the churn and the lids were rinsed with warm water.

The instant the butter formed the milk was let run off, the butter washed in cold water until the water ceased to be milky, the water then let off and salt in the proportion of an ounce to the pound of butter was sprinkled over it.

It was then taken from the churn to a platter with a wooden butter ladle, all the water pressed out and the butter formed into a square cake.

Proceeding in this way, but little working is needed, and no second working is required.

It probably sounds tedious to some butter makers, but it is not really so. After one gets accustomed to the way of doing they can tell exactly when to cease churning to have the butter just

Talmage's Sermon.

HELP ONE ANOTHER

This is What the Human Race Needs Most to Learn.

In this discourse, Dr. Talmage shows how it is possible to help others, who are under the pressing load of fatigue, and care, and responsibility. The text is Gal vi., 2: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Every man for himself! If there be room for only one more passenger in the lifeboat, get in yourself. If there be a burden to lift, you supervise while others shoulder it. You be the digit while others are the ciphers on the right hand side—nothing in themselves, but augmenting you. In opposition to that theory of selfishness Paul advances in my text the gospel theory: "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ."

Everybody has burdens. Sometimes they come down upon the shoulders, sometimes they come down upon the head, sometimes they come down upon the heart. Looking over any assembly, they all seem well and bright and easy; but each one has a burden to lift, and some of them have more than they can lift. Paul proposes to split up these burdens into fragments. You take part of mine and I must take part of yours, and each one will take part of the others, and so we will fulfill the law of Christ.

Mrs. Appleton, of Boston, the daughter of Daniel Webster, was dying after a long illness. The great lawyer after pleading an important case in the court room, on his way home stopped at the house of his daughter and went into her sick room. She said to him: "Father, why are you out to-day in this cold weather without an overcoat?" The great lawyer went into the next room, and was in a flood of tears, saying, "Dying herself, yet thinking only of me." Oh, how much more beautiful is care for others than this everlasting taking care of ourselves. High up in the wall of the temple of Baalbec there are three stones, each weighing 1100 tons. They were lifted up by a style of machinery that is now among the lost arts. But in my text is the gospel machinery, by which the vaster and the heavier tonnage of the world's burden is to be lifted from the crushed heart of the human race. What you and I must need to learn is the spirit of helpfulness.

Encourage the merchant. If he have a superior style of goods, tell him so. If he have, with his clerks, adorned the show windows and the shelves, compliment his taste. If he have a good business locality, if he have had great success, if he have brilliant prospects for the future, recognize all this. Be not afraid that he will become arrogant and puffed up by your approval. Before night some shop-going person will come in and tell him that his prices are exorbitant and that his goods are of an inferior quality, and that his show window gave promise of far better things than he found inside. Before the night of the day in which you say encouraging words to that merchant there will be some crank, male or female, who will come into the store and depreciate everything, and haul down enough goods from the shelves to fit out a family for a whole winter without buying a cent's worth. If the merchant be a grocer, there will be some one before night who will come into his establishment, and taste of this and taste of that, and taste of everything else, in that way stealing all the profits of anything that he may purchase—buying three apples while he is eating one orange! Before the night of the day when you approve that merchant, he will have a bad debt which he will have to erase, a bad debt made by some one who has moved away from the neighborhood without giving any hint of the place of destination. Before the night of the day when you have uttered encouraging words to the merchant, there will be some woman who will return to his store and say she has lost her purse, she left it there in his store, she did not take it away, she knows it is there, leaving you to make any delicate and complimentary inference that you wish to make. Before night that merchant will hear that some style of goods of which he has a large supply is going out of fashion, and there will be some one who will come into the store and pay a bill under protest, saying he has paid it before, but the receipt has been lost. Now, encourage that merchant, not fearing that he will become arrogant or puffed up, for there will be before night enough unpleasant things said to keep him from becoming apoplectic with plethora of praise.

Encourage newspaper men. If you knew how many annoyances they have, if you understood that their most elaborate article is sometimes flung out because there is such great pressure on the columns, and that an accurate report of a speech is expected although the utterance be so indistinct that the discourse is one long stenographic guess, and that the midnight which finds you asleep demands that they be awake, and that they are sometimes ground between the wheels of our great brain manufactories, sickened at the often approach of men who want complimentary newspaper notices, or who want newspaper retraction; one day sent to report a burial, the next day to report a pugilistic encounter; whirled from place to place by sudden revolution, which is liable to take place any day in our great journalistic establishments; precarious life becoming more precarious—if you understood it you would be more sympathetic. Be affable when you have not an axe to be sharpened on their grindstone. Discuss in your mind what the nineteenth century would be without the newspaper, and give encouraging words to all who are engaged in this interest, from chief of editorial department down to the boy that throws the morning or evening newspaper into your basement window.

Encourage mechanics. They will plumb the pipes, or they will kalsomine the ceilings, or they will put down the carpets, or they will grain the doors, or they will fashion the wardrobe. Be not among those who never say anything to a mechanic except to find fault. If he has done a job well, tell him it is splendidly done. The book is well bound, the door is well grained, the chandelier is well swung, the work is grandly accomplished. Be not among those employers who never say anything to their employes except to swear at them. Do not be afraid you will make that mechanic so puffed up and arrogant he will never again want to be seen with working apron or in shirt sleeves, for before the night comes that day when you praise him there will be a lawsuit brought against him because he did not finish his work as soon as he promised it, forgetful of the fact that his wife has been sick and two of his children have died of scarlet fever and he has had a felon on his finger of the right hand. Denounced perhaps because the paint is so very faint in color, not recognizing the fact that the mechanic himself has been cheated out of the right ingredients, and that he did not find out the trouble in time; or scolded at because he seems to have lamed a horse by unskillful shoeing, when the horse has for months had spavin or ringbone or springhalt. You feel you have the right to find fault with a mechanic when he does ill. Do you ever praise a mechanic when he does well?

Encourage the farmers. They come into your stores, you meet them in the city markets, you often associate with them in the summer months. Office-seekers go through the land and they stand on political platforms, and they tell the farmers the story about the independent life of a farmer, giving flattery where they ought to give sympathy. Independent of what? I was brought up on a farm. I worked on a farm. I know all about it. I hardly saw a city until I was grown, and I tell you that there are no class of people in this country who have it harder than farmers. Independent of what? Of the curculio that stings the peach trees? of the rust in the wheat? of the long rain with the rye down? Independent of the grasshopper? of the locust? of the army worm? of the potato bug? Independent of the drought that burns up the harvest? Independent of the cow with the hollow horn? or the sheep with the foot rot? or the pet horse with a nail in his hoof? Independent of the cold that freezes out the winter grain? Independent of the snowbank out of which he must shovel himself? Independent of the cold weather when he stands threshing his numbed fingers around his body to keep them from being frosted? Independent of the frozen ears and the frozen feet? Independent of what?

Fancy farmers who have made their fortunes in the city and go out in the country to build houses with all the modern improvements, and make farming a luxury, may not need any solace; but the yeomanry who get their living out of the soil, and who that way have to clothe their families and educate their children, and pay their taxes and meet the interest on mortgaged farms—such men find a terrific struggle. I demand that office-seekers and politicians fold up their gaseous and imbecile speeches about the independent life of a farmer, and substitute some word of comfort drawn from the fact that they are free from city conventionalities and city epidemics and city temptations. My most vivid remembrance of boyhood is of my father coming in on a very hot day from the harvest field, and seating himself on the door-sill because he was too faint to get into the house, the perspiration streaming from forehead and from chin, and my mother trying to resuscitate him with a cup of cold water which he was too faint to hold to his own lips, while saying to us: "Don't be frightened; there's nothing the matter; a little tired, that's all, a little tired." Ever since that day when I beheld people talking about the independent life of a farmer I see through the sham. Farmers want not you flatteries but your sympathies.

Encourage the doctor. You praise the doctor when he brings you up from an awful crisis of disease, but you do not praise the doctor when through skilful treatment of the incipient stages of disease he keeps you from sinking down to the awful crisis? There is a great deal of cheap and heartless wit about doctors, but I notice that the people who get off that wit are the first to send for a doctor when there is anything the matter. There are those who undertake to say in our day that doctors are really useless. One man has written a book entitled "Every Man His Own Undertaker." "Oh," says some one, "physicians in constant presence of pain get hard-hearted!" Do they? The most celebrated surgeon of the last generation stood in a clinical department of one of the New York medical colleges, the students gathered in the aphitheatre to see a very painful operation on a little child. The old surgeon said: "Gentlemen, excuse me if I retire; these surgeons can do this as well as I can, and as I get older it gives me more and more distress to see pain."

Physicians have so many hardships so many interruptions, so many annoyances. I am glad they have so many encouragements. They are welcome to mansion and to cot. Little children shout when they see them coming down the road, and the aged, recognizing the step, look up and say, "Doctor, is that you?" They stand between our families and the grave, fighting back the troops of disorder that come up from their encampment by the cold river. No one hears such thanks as the doctor hears. They are eyes to the blind, they are feet to the lame, their path is strewn with the benedictions of those whom they have befriended.

One day there was a dreadful forebearing in our house. All hope was gone. The doctor came four times that day. The children put away their toys and all walked on tip-toe, and at the least sound said: "Hush!" How loudly the clock did tick, and how the banister creaked, though we tried to keep it so still. That night the doctor stayed all night. He concentrated all his skill upon the sufferer. At last the restlessness of the sufferer subsided into a calm, sweet slumber, and the doctor looked up and smiled and said: "The crisis is past." When propped up with pillows in the easy chair, she sat, and the south wind tried to blow a rose-leaf into the faded cheek, and the children brought flowers—the one a red clover top; the other a violet from the lawn—to the lap of the convalescent, and Bertha stood on a high chair with a brush smoothing her mother's hair, and we were told in a day or two she might ride out, joy came back to our house. And as we helped the old country doctor into his gig, we noticed not that the step was broken, or the horse stiff in the knees, and we all realized for the first time in our life what doctors were worth. Encourage them.

Encourage the lawyers. They are often cheated out of their fees, and so often have to breathe the villainous air of court rooms, and they so often have to bear ponderous responsibility, and they have to maintain against the sharks in their profession the dignity of that calling which was honored by the fact that the only man allowed to stand on Mount Sinai beside the Lord was Moses, the lawyer, and that the Bible speaks of Christ as the advocate. Encourage lawyers in their profession of transcendant importance—a profession honored by having on the bench a Chief Justice Story and at the bar a Rufus Choate.

Encourage the teachers in our public schools—occupation arduous and poorly compensated. In all the cities when there comes a fit of economy on the part of officials, the first thing to do is always to cut down teachers' salaries. To take forty or fifty boys whose parents suppose them precocious and keep the parents from finding out their mistake; to take an empty head and fill it; to meet the expectation of parents who think their children at fifteen years of age ought to be mathematicians and metaphysicians and rhetoricians; to work successfully that great stuffing machine, the modern school system, is a very arduous work. Encourage them by the usefulness and the everlastingness and the magnitude of their occupation, and when your children do well, compliment the instructor, praise the teacher, thank the educator.

Encourage all invalids by telling them how many you have known with the same ailments who got well, and not by telling them of their sunken eye, or asking them whether the color of their cheek is really hectic, or mentioning cases in which that style of disease ended fatally, or telling them how badly they look. Cheerful words are more soothing than choral, more stimulating than cognac, more tonic than bitters. Many an invalid has recovered through the influence of cheerful surroundings.

Encourage all starting in life by yourself becoming reminiscent. Established merchants, by telling these young merchants when you got your first customer, and how you sat behind the counter eating your luncheon with one eye on the door. Established lawyers, encourage young lawyers by telling of the time when you broke down in your first speech. Established ministers of the gospel, encourage young ministers by merciful examination of theological candidates, not walking around with a profundity and overwhelmingness of manner as though you were one of the eternal decrees. Doctors established, by telling young doctors how you yourself once mistook the measles for scarlatina. And if you have nothing to say that is encouraging, O, man! put your teeth tightly together and cover them with the curtain of your lip; compress your lips and put your hand over your mouth and keep still.

A gentleman was passing along, crossing a bridge in Germany, and a lad came along with a cage of birds for sale. The stranger said: "How much for those birds and cage? The price was announced, the purchase was made, and the first thing the stranger did was to open the door of the cage and the birds flew out into the sunlight and the forest. Some one who saw the purchase and the liberation said: "What did you do that for?" "Ah!" said the stranger, "I was a captive myself once, and I know how good it is to be free." Oh, ye who remember hardships in early life, but have come beyond those hardships, sympathize with those who are in the struggle! Free yourself, help others to get free. Governor Alexander Stephens persisted in having business matters brought to his bedside. There was on the table a petition for the pardon of a distinguished criminal, the petition signed by distinguished men. There was also on that table a letter from a poor woman in the penitentiary, written and signed by herself alone. Dying Alexander Stephens said: "You think that because I have been ill so many times and have got well I shall get well now, but you are mistaken; I shall not recover. Where is that letter by that woman in the penitentiary? I think she has suffered enough. As near as I can tell she has no friends. Bring me that paper that I may sign her pardon." A gentleman standing by, thinking this too great a responsibility for the sick man, said: "Governor, you are very sick now; perhaps you had better wait till to-morrow; you may feel stronger and you may feel better." Then the eye of the old governor flashed and he said: "I know what I am about." Putting his signature to that pardon, he wrote the last word he ever wrote, for then the pen fell from his pale and rheumatic and dying hand forever. Oh, my soul, how beautiful that the closing hours of life should be spent in helping one who had no helper!

Encourage the troubled by thoughts of release and re-association. Encourage the aged by thoughts of juvenescence. Encourage the herdsman amid the troughs of sin, to go back to the banquet at the father's homestead. Give us tones in the major key instead of the minor. Give us "Coronation" instead of "Naomi." You have seen cars so arranged that one car going down the hill roiled another car up the hill. They nearly balanced each other. And every man that finds life up-hill ought to be helped by those who have passed the heights and are descending to the vale. Oh, let us bear one another's burdens!

A gentleman in England died, leaving his fortune by will to two sons. The son that stayed at home destroyed his father's will and pretended that the brother who was absent was dead and buried. The absent brother, after while, returned and claimed his part of the property. Judges and jurors were to be bribed to say that the returned brother and son was no son at all, but only an impostor. The trial came on.

Sir Matthew Hale, the pride of the English court room, and for 20 years the pride of jurisprudence, heard that the injustice was about to be practiced. He put off his official robe. He put on the garb of a miller. He went to the village where the trial was to take place. He entered the court room. Somehow he got empaneled as one of the jurors. The bribes came around, and the man gave ten pieces of gold to the other jurors, but as this was only a poor miller, the briber gave him only five pieces of gold. A verdict was brought in rejecting the rights of this returned brother. He was to have no share in the inheritance. "Hold, my lord," said the miller. "Hold, we are not all agreed on this verdict. These other men have received ten pieces of gold in bribery, and I have received only five." "Who are you? Where do you come from?" said the judge on the bench. The response was: "I am from Westminster Hall; my name is Matthew Hale, lord chief justice of the king's bench. "Off of that place, thou villain!" And so the injustice was balked, and so the young man got his inheritance. It was all for another that Sir Matthew took off his robe and put on the garb of a miller. And so Christ took off his robe of royalty and put on the attire of our humanity, and in that disguise he won our eternal portion. Now are we the sons of God! Joint heirs! We went off from home sure enough, but we got back in time to receive our eternal inheritance. And if Christ bore our burden, surely we can afford to bear each other's burdens.

Colonel Roosevelt has six children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, was the child of the Colonel's first wife, a Miss Alice Lee, of Boston.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

Women Everywhere Express their Gratitude to Mrs. Pinkham.

Mrs. T. A. WALDEN, Gibson, Ga., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before taking your medicine, life was a burden to me. I never saw a well day. At my monthly period I suffered untold misery, and a great deal of the time I was troubled with a severe pain in my side. Before finishing the first bottle of your Vegetable Compound I could tell it was doing me good. I continued its use, also used the Liver Pills and Sanative Wash, and have been greatly helped. I would like to have you use my letter for the benefit of others."

Mrs. FLORENCE A. WOLFE, 515 Mulberry St., Lancaster, Ohio, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years I was troubled with what the local physicians told me was inflammation of the womb. Every month I suffered terribly. I had taken enough medicine from the doctors to cure anyone, but obtained relief for a short time only. At last I concluded to write to you in regard to my case, and can say that by following your advice I am now pefectly well."

Mrs. W. R. BATES, Mansfield, La., writes:

"Before writing to you I suffered dreadfully from painful menstruation, leucorrhœa and sore feeling in the lower part of the bowels. Now my friends want to know what makes me look so well. I do not hesitate one minute in telling them what has brought about this great change. I cannot praise Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound enough. It is the greatest remedy of the age."

Buy Whiskey from the Distiller

Absolute Purity Full Measure

$3.20

For Four Full Quarts

Express prepaid

For thirty years we have been distilling the best Whiskey that can be made and selling it direct to the consumer.

We have thousands of customers in every State in the Union and want more, therefore we are making the following

Proposition

We will send four full quart bottles of Hayner's Seven-Year-Old Double Copper Distilled Rye for $3.20, express prepaid, shipped in plain package, no marks to indicate contents. If not found satisfactory when received, return it at our expense and we will return your $3.20.

Such Whiskey cannot be purchased elsewhere for less than $5.00, and ours has Hayner's 30 years' reputation behind it. Our entire product goes direct to the consumers, who thus

AVOID ADULTERATION, MIDDLEMEN'S PROFITS.

If you want Pure Whiskey for medicinal purposes or otherwise, at the lowest price, order it from us.

References: Any Bank in Dayton, or any Commercial Agency.

HAYNER DISTILLING CO., 188 to 194 West Fifth St., DAYTON, OHIO.

P. S.—Orders for Ariz., Col., Cal., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. Mex., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 qts. by freight, prepaid.

We guarantee above firm will do as they agree.—*Ed.*

GOT EVEN WITH DISTURBER

Didn't Like to Be Awakened From His Nap, and Showed the Trait.

A wealthy old bachelor who is too miserly to keep servants of any description was indulging in an afternoon nap a few Sudays ago, when a thundering "rat-tat" at his street door aroused him, says the London Weekly Telegraph. Being the only occupant of the house, he hurried down two flights of stairs as fast as the decrepitude of age would allow and threw open the street door, only to be assailed by the cry: "Muffins! Want any muffins?"

For a few moments the irrascible old gentleman stood staring at his interrogator, positively too overcome with rage to speak; but on the question being repeated he found his voice.

"No, confound your impudence! I don't want muffins; and just get off my doorstep before I kick you off. Disturbing respectable citizens on a Sunday afternoon! Do you hear me? I don't want any muffins."

The purveyor of Sabbath luxuries, after a last futile attempt to do business, walked sadly away, while the other gazed after him, immersed in thought. Suddenly, when the muffin man had got some two or three hundred yards down the hilly road, a brilliant inspiration struck the old gentleman, and, with a frantic "Hi!" and a wave of the hand, he invited the man to return.

Then, as the muffin man, perspiring, but happy in the thought of disposing of some of his wares, once more smilingly stood before him, the old gentleman, tapping him solemnly on the chest, uttered the impressive words, "Nor next Sunday!" and triumphantly marched indoors.

QUEER ANALYSIS.

Mr. Gillan, preparator at the Paris Museum of Natural History, has pointed out to us, says a French exchange, a very singular method of separating the products composing gunpowder. A small quantity of this substance had been left at the bottom of a glass containing water that sat near an open window, where it underwent the action of cold at night and the heat of the sun in the daytime.

SPONTANEOUS SEPARATION OF GUNPOWDER.

Some time afterward, when it occurred to Mr. Gillan to throw the powder away, he was surprised to see the rim of the glass covered with a deposit formed of crystaline elements whose whiteness contrasted singularly with the blackish deposit left at the bottom of the glass, the water having entirely disappeared. The nitrate of potash (or saltpeter) had separated from the charcoal and sulphur and crystallized at the top of the glass.

Horrors in Store.

First Tramp—Say, Cyrano, what classic is dat yer taken up now?"

Second Tramp—"Quo Vadis."

"Don't read it; yer won't like it."

"Why not?"

"De feller does nuthin' but takes baths."—Life.

A Gentle Hint.

He—Can you tie a true lover's knot, Miss Willing?

She—No; but I can give you the address of a clergyman who, I am sure, would be only too glad to oblige you.—Chicago News.

After the Grip

This is the time of the greatest danger, when you are in a condition just right for Pneumonia, Bronchitis or Nervous Prostration.

You should consult your doctor; he will no doubt tell you to exercise care and take

Scott's Emulsion

It contains Cod-Liver Oil, Hypophosphites and Glycerine in a form that will nourish, feed and warm the body and strengthen and tone up the nervous system. It is just the thing after an acute attack of Grip.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

KIPLING'S ENGLISH HOME

IS AT THE VILLAGE OF ROTTINGDEAN IN SUSSEX.

Laureate of Imperialism Lives in a Quaint, Old Fashioned House Surrounded by a High Wall.

Rudyard Kipling has apparently settled down in the little Sussex village of Rottingdean, some four miles to the eastward of Brighton. The place is doubtless dear to him for old associations' sake. It was here that he spent his holidays during the period of his career at school. All the old villagers remember him; when, as the nephew of Burne-Jones, he was known throughout the parish as "the little Indian." The Kipling house is an old-fashioned place, surrounded by a high brick wall; and looking out on the tiny village green. It is called the Elms.

Rottingdean is a delightful survival from the last century—a watering place unmarred by railway facilities, and only connected with the outside world by a coach which runs to Brighton. A greater contrast could scarcely be imagined than that which exists between the great, florid city last mentioned, and its out of the way, picturesque little neighbor.

The village lies at the extremity of a "combe"—a narrow valley stretching far inland. Up this combe, from the very edge of the great chalk cliffs winds the single street, to where the gray old English church stands sentinel over the green. In the little churchyard only a few weeks ago, William Black the novelist was laid to rest, and the flowers are still banked upon his grave. In the middle of the green lies the horsepond; and all around are houses, each of which possesses an interesting history of its own. There is the vicarage, for instance, looking across the green to Mr. Kipling's window. Under its high roof many famous men received their early education, among the number being Bulwer Lytton, the great Duke of Wellington and Cardinal Manning.

Mr. Kipling's garden wall stretches across the upper part of the green. The house, as will be seen from the accompanying picture, is two-storied with an attic. The front gate (by which a keen eye can just discern two of the Kipling children at play) is rarely opened. The entrance is by the smaller wicket, further down the street, and directly facing the church. Mr. Kipling's working room at present is that represented by the second floor bow window on the left. Hence he can see the downs, the long range of cliffs, and the English Channel.

The walk to Brighton from Rottingdean lies along the summit of the cliffs, which present an almost uniform height of 200 feet all the way. On almost any fine day one may meet the knickerbockered Kipling striding along the chalky road, or lounging about the beach.

THE ELMS, ROTTINGDEAN.

THE BUSINESS LANGUAGE

Two-thirds of all the letters mailed in all the postoffices of the world are English.

There are about 500,000,000 people who speak colloquially the ten or twelve of the modern languages, and of these some 150,000,000, less than one-third of all, speak English.

About 90,000,000 people speak Russian, 75,000,000 German, 55,000,000 French, 45,000,000 Spanish, 35,000,000 Italian, and 12,000,000 Portuguese, and the balance Hungarian, Dutch, Polish, Flemish, Bohemian, Gaelic, Roumanian, Swedish, Finnish, Danish and Norwegian. But all these people together write only half as many posted letters as the English. The Russians, Spanish, Portuguese and Italians, for instance, include many illiterate people who never write at all.

The Russian postoffice handles only one-tenth as many letters as the British, although there are more than twice as many people in Russian as in Great Britain. Of course, too, most of the business letters for British India are written in English, though few of the 300,000,000 population either speak or write the tongue.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages, for many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 920 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

GREAT FUN IN BEING WHIPPED.

Chastisement by Deputy in One Household Discovered at Last.

"Major, if you don't punish that boy, I will!" The words fell sternly from the lips of Mrs. Domo, who was ruefully surveying the wreck of her best reading lamp.

"Bob," said the major, severely, "come here! Maria, leave the room."

Mrs. Domo went into the dining room and shut the door to keep out the horrid sounds, if possible. Whack! whack! whack! from the major. "Wow, O wow! I won't do it again!" from the boy. Whack! whack! whack!

Now will you break lamp-shades again, you young scoundrel?"

Mrs. Domo's ire was by this time quite evaporated. Again that dreadful slipper fell, and again the air was rent with the piercing yells of tortured innocence.

"O, Major, stop!"

"Not by a jugful! We're having a splendid time in here!"

Whack! whack! whack! Mrs. Domo could stand it no longer. "Stop it, you big brute!" she exclaimed, rushing into the room.

Then she grew madder than ever. There on his hands and knees was the major, galloping around on the carpet, while Bobby was larruping him with a slipper and giving vent to terrified cries of woe.—Weekly Telegraph.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

FREE

The Sana-Cera treatment for the cure of Catarrh, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Deafness and all diseases of the Head, Throat and Lungs.

HERE IS A CASE OF Nasal and Bronchial Catarrh.

MRS. J. A. DUVALL, Warrenton, N. C., Writes—DEAR DOCTOR—I can say nothing but praise for your wonderful treatment, the Sana-Cera Cure. Any one to have seen me three months ago, and see me now, would scarcely take me for the same person. I would have died if it had not been for you, my Catarrh was rapidly going into Consumption; I had such awful spells of coughing that I would nearly faint. I can now sleep well and my nerves are as steady as they ever were before I got sick. The effects of the Catarrh in my head and chest has entirely healed; the discharges have stopped and I am more deeby than I ever was in my life.

Three Months Home Treatment Free!

To introduce the Sana-Cera Cure in every community and prove that it cures when all others have failed, I will for a limited time send medicines for a 3 months treatment free. Send a description of your trouble, name and P. O. address at once; or, write for Question Blank and prompt attention will be given you free. Address DR. M. BEATY, Prin'l, National Dispensary, Dept P 2. 125 W. 12th St., Cincinnati, O.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 7, FEBRUARY 12, 1899.
Christ's Divine Authority.

Golden Text: This is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world.—John 4: 42.

(John 5: 17-27. Memory verses: 24-27)

Study chapter 5: 1-38.

17. But Jesus answered them, My Father worketh hitherto, and I work.

18. Therefore the Jews sought the more to kill him, because he not only had broken the sabbath, but said also that God was his Father, making himself equal with God.

19. Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise.

20. For the Father loveth the Son, and sheweth him all things that himself doeth: and he will shew him greater works than these, that ye may marvel.

21. For as the Father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will.

22. For the Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son:

23. That all men should honour the Son, even as they honour the Father. He that honoureth not the Son honoureth not the Father which hath sent him.

24. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life.

25. Verily, verily, I say unto you, The hour is coming, and now is, when the dead shall hear the voice of the Son of God: and they that hear shall live.

26. For as the Father hath life in himself; so hath he given to the Son to have life in himself;

27. And hath given him authority to execute judgment also, because he is the Son of man.

Illustrative Applications.

For this cause therefore the Jews sought the more to kill him (v. 18). The last and utmost confession of weakness, the poor appeal from brain to brawn. Whenever you want to hurt and damage anybody because he has worsted you in an argument, or triumphed over you by better deed or character, you at once become sharer in this mean Jewish vindictiveness. "I'll give it to him," you say. Well, you are of the same quality, though you may not have fallen to the same degree, as these murderous Jews.

Because he not only brake the Sabbath. "Relaxed the Sabbath," more literally. Be sure, when you would thrust your notions over on to somebody else, that your notions are precisely right. The standard for Sabbath observance is that which the Lord sets, not that of the purblind precisionist.

But also called God his own father, making himself equal with God. The fact that this is the interpretation put on the words of Jesus by his enemies makes them all the stronger, since Jesus accepted their interpretation. To accept, in such case, is to affirm. Since, then, Christ is veritably equal with God, everything due God is due Christ.

The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the father doing. * * For the father loveth the Son, and sheweth him all things that himself doeth (vs. 19, 20). This "can do nothing of himself" denotes moral impossibility. When one utters lures, one can not do anything against the wish of the one loved. And to love is to disclose. Such immeasurable love flows from the Father to the Son that the Father, from the Son, hides nothing. And the love of the Son for the Father prevents the Son from the faintest suggestion of doing anything "of himself;" that is, according to his own separate will. Here is the ideal which ought to shine before ourselves. We ought to so love God that it should be morally impossible for us to do the least thing contrary to the will of God. And to our love also God will make surprising disclosure.

"He liveth best who loveth best."

That all may honor the Son, even as they honor the Father. He that honoreth not the Son honoreth not the Father which sent him (v. 23). Hear the great commandment. "Thou shalt have no other gods before me." "Thou shalt not bow down thyself to them, nor serve them." Jesus knew of this commandment, yet Jesus distinctly demands the flagrant breaking of it—if he be not Deity. If he be Deity, and only then, do you keep the commandment in yielding to Jesus similar honor with the Father. It is impossible that you call Jesus a good man merely. He cannot be a good man, and demand what he does here. For, if he be man merely, he here demands the utmost blasphemy. The dilemma is unescapable—aut Deus, aut non bonus, "either God, or not good." But he is God. So honoring him equally with the Father is keeping the commandment. Give, then, your heart's fullest allegiance to Jesus Christ. In giving it to him, you are giving it to God. Learn, too, that profane use of the name of Jesus is profanity on a level with, and equally culpable with, the profane use of the name of God.

Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth him that sent me, hath eternal life, and cometh not into judgment, but hath passed out of death into life (v. 24). "Death" cannot mean extinction of being, for the passing out of death is a passing here and now. Death means spiritual death—"She that liveth in pleasure is dead while she liveth,"—the spiritual separation of the soul from God. But this sad death need not hold us. Here and now we may enter and have eternal life—the living spiritual union of the soul with God. The gate from death to life is the hearkening to the word of Christ, and the belief in him as the one whom God has veritably sent for our salvation. Pass you through the gate. Do not stay in death when you may have life. "Do you expect to go to heaven?" one asked of an old Scotch Christian. "Why, man, I live there," was the reply. He already had eternal life: he was dwelling now in its realm. Of this life, which you may now have, heaven is but the enlarging bloom.—Wyland Hoyt, D. D., in S. S. Times.

SCHOOLBOYS HANDICAPPED

In These Piping Days of Peace They Have to Be Up-to-Date.

"My boy," said Mr. Blykins severely, "I am disappointed. Very much disappointed."

His son ventured no comment, but the expression of his face denoted sympathy, says the Washington Star.

"Here you are, away along in your teens, and you haven't gotten through either the Iliad or the Aenead. Your ignorance of the Latin and Green classics is deplorable."

"I've studied them all I could," was the answer.

"No doubt; no doubt. But it's the way of the present generation. When I was a boy we could parse and construe Latin verse by the time we were 15 years of age. And I was reading Euripides before I was 17. The people could talk in Latin the same as we talk English, and they all had the classics at their tongue's end."

"I know it," said the boy sadly. "I've read about 'em. But you ought not to overlook the fact that those people had a great advantage over us. All they had to learn was what had happened up to their time, and then they had nothing to do except to study their Greek and Latin. They didn't have to learn the Declaration of Independence by heart and study the Constitution of the United States. They weren't obliged to find out all about George Washington and Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson and Daniel Webster and all the rest of the real people. They weren't expected to keep track of what Aguinaldo is going to do next and whether we ought to take the Philippines and what players the baseball club has bought or sold. They had everything all laid out for them, and they didn't have to study time tables nor figure on how to get off an electric car in a hurry. I'm willing to admit that we aren't as smart as boys were a century or two ago; but I can't help thinking there are extenuating circumstances."

HISTORIC NILE STEAMBOAT

At midday on September 6 some three hundred Englishmen embarked at Ondurman on board the Bordein, which was commanded by Major Gordon, R. E., the nephew of the great general, says the London Graphic. Owing to the shallow water the steamer could not come in close to the bank, and a small boat had to be used. The process of embarkation was slow, and gave one a good opportunity of studying the lines of this celebrated old craft while waiting one's turn to be taken on board.

Surely no boat that swims to-day can boast a history so full of vicissitudes and tragic incident as the Bordein. Had they tongues, each plate and plank of the old paddle-steamer could unfold a tale of unrivalled horrors and atrocities. It will be remembered that she was wrecked in the Shabluka Cataract on her return journey from Khartoum, with Sir Charles Wyndham and Major Stuart Wortley on board after their fruitless effort to relieve General Gordon. Since that day she has been in the hands of the Dervishes, transporting them up and down the Nile on their raiding expeditions. Only last Friday she was ministering to these monsters of brute bloodthirstiness and rapine; four days later she returned to her original vocation, that of a pleasure steamboat, once on the River Thames. She is riddled with bullets and shells—more than half of her port paddle-box is torn away, yet she can still steam at great speed against heavy flood stream of the Nile. In her engine room there is a brass plate bearing the name of the firm which built her, "John Penn Brothers, Greenwich," and her present efficiency, after all these years of knocking about, is an eloquent tribute to the solid workmanship of British shipbuilders and engineers.

The "reis" who piloted her in Gordon's time was till on board, and directed her course from the bridge, with Gordon's nephew standing beside him.

FISHING UNDER ICE.

The Expeditions On the River Spree in Germany.

When the rivers are frost-bound in Germany the fishermen are by no means idle, says the London Graphic. They assemble and organize fishing expeditions with eminently satisfactory results. On the River Spree, near Berlin, these fishing expeditions are frequent. The men cut holes in the ice and lower nets, which float down stream and are hooked up at one of the holes lower down the river. When the net is hauled up there is generally a very good catch. The fish are put into barrels or tubs on sledges and carted away to the surrounding villages.

MAKING THE HOLES IN THE ICE.

HAULING OUT THE NET.

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In a week or two we shall announce a new deal in the way of dinner sets and tea sets. We have abandoned the American goods on account of the potteries having formed a trust, and we shall now supply the very best English china, imported especially for our use. The English goods are far superior to goods we have been furnishing, and but little higher in price. Watch our announcement next week or week after, and do not send any more orders on our old advertisement.

MR. JOHNSON AS A SCOLD.

Though it is the province of the Senate alone to pass upon the treaty with Spain, the babbling patriots of the Little American stripe in the House cannot keep silent upon the question. The army bill is before the latter body. Mr. Johnson, of Indiana, who is an anti-expansionist, though a Republican, under guise of addressing the House on the bill before it, secured time from the Democrats and made a vicious attack upon the expansion policy.

Mr. Johnson appears to lack the logical faculty. When one laboriously unwraps the verbiage in which his argument was swathed, the latter is resolved into an attack on the President for some deep and dark design regarding the Philippines, which he refuses to make public. Mr. Johnson thereupon charged the chief executive with "evasion"; and a little later declared that the President "bows to public opinion, be it right or wrong."

Mr. Johnson appears to be of the mental caliber of a Billingsgate fishwife, who prides herself on her powers of vituperation. He mistakes invective for argument. The House listened for two hours to his wordy tirade of abuse, in pretty much the same spirit as a group of boys watch a dog-fight and howl over it. But when one sweeps away the multiplicity of words and gets down to what he has of argument, it is found to be absolutely weak.

It is not the place nor the duty of the President to formulate a policy regarding the future of the Philippines. The constitution gives to Congress the sole power to legislate for the control of the national domain. The President's "silence," which excites in Mr. Johnson a high degree of alarm, is not the cover for some deep and damnable design, but simply a waiting on Congress to take up, in an orderly manner, the constitutional duties devolving upon it.

What are those duties? First and foremost, the Senate should either ratify the peace treaty or reject it. Until that body has acted, there is no Philippine question. It provides for the cession of those islands to the United States. So long as the treaty is unratified, they belong to Spain. If it be rejected, then we are just where we were last summer when the peace protocol was signed.

If the treaty be ratified, the islands become ours, and then—and not till then—it is proper for Congress to consider what shall be done with them. The President possibly may then send a message to Congress with some recommendations, or he may leave the whole matter in its hands without recommending any line of action. Mr. Johnson's cheap rhetoric is offensively previous, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, was perfectly justified in the verbal castigation he gave to the scolding Indianian.

ANNUS MIRABILIS.

Verily, 1898 was a wonderful year in our business history, when we look back and summarize its record-breaking achievements. The St. Paul Pioneer Press declares it to be the most wonderful year in our career as a nation, and marshals the following facts to sustain the claim:

1. Largest wheat crop except that of 1891.
2. Highest price recorded for wheat except in 1888.
3. Largest cotton crop.
4. Largest export of breadstuffs.
5. Largest exports of manufactured goods.
6. Largest aggregate exports of produce and merchandise.
7. Largest production of iron ore.
8. Largest production of pig iron.
9. Largest production of coal.
10. Largest production of copper.
11. Largest production of silver except that of 1892.
12. Largest production of gold.
13. Largest gold holdings.
14. Largest per capita circulation of all forms of money.
15. Largest aggregate bank clearings.
16. Largest aggregate railroad earnings.
17. Largest aggregate sale of bonds.
18. Largest aggregate sales of stocks on New York Stock Exchange since 1882.
19. Smallest number of failures and smallest aggregate liabilities since 1892.

Taking the abave record it will be seen that 1898 showed a production of values and a volume of business never equalled by any other nation. And we wish to impress upon those who really believed the postulates of the free silver enthusiasts that it has proved the fallacy of the main arguments for silver in 1896, while proving those of the sound money men.

The long-standing difficulty between England and France over the fishery rights of the latter on the Newfoundland coast is in a fair way for settlement. The plan now broached contemplates compensation to the French fishermen, and the surrender by France of the fishing rights. It is to be hoped the matter will be closed up, and one occasion for French "pin-pricks" be removed.

This is the last week of debate on the treaty. The public is glad of it. What the country wants to see is the treaty ratified and the war ended. This will undoubtedly be done next Monday.

THE PEACE TREATY.

"Why do the heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?"

The Psalmist's question is as pertinent to-day as it was when uttered. The Filipinos are vaporing and threatening, absurdly supposing that thereby they are deterring the United States from taking possession of the territory which will be ours when the Treaty of Paris is ratified. The anti-expansionists are opposing that ratification, with the idea that they can possibly compel a disavowal of a purpose to annex the Philippines.

The treaty will be ratified. And this will be done without any rider in the way of a resolution declaratory of our policy for the future of the Philippines. There are votes enough in the Senate to ratify the treaty at any moment that a vote may be had upon it. The delay is not because of a lack of votes, but because Senator Davis, of Minnesota, who has charge of the treaty on the floor of the Senate, desires a most exhaustive discussion of its provisions. He feels that the more it is debated and talked about, the stronger it will be with the people of the country, as well as in the Senate.

It is claimed by the anti-expansionists that thirty-six Senators favor a resolution disclaiming annexation. But it does not follow, when the Senate shall have voted down such a resolution—as it will do—that these will all vote against the ratification of the treaty. To reject ratification would be to renew the war; at least it would put matters where they were when the Peace Commissioners were appointed. As a matter of fact, peace does not exist between the two countries, but merely a truce, pending action on the treaty.

But war will not be renewed. The struggle in the Senate now is an effort on the part of the anti-expansionists to commit the country to do something with the Philippines other than making them a colony. That effort will fail. And when it is defeated, there are more than the necessary two-thirds of the Senators who will vote for ratification.

Meanwhile, the Senate discussion gives time for the heathen to rage a little longer. Until the treaty is ratified, the islands will not pass into our possession; and not till then will it be proper to take active measures to secure peace therein, by disposing of Aguinaldo and his supporters.

Perhaps it may throw a little light on the situation in the Senate to quote the following from an able and discerning gentleman in Washington, whose opportunities for getting behind the scenes are excellent:

> Senator Gorman, who is leading the Democratic opposition to the treaty against the policy so volubly advocated by Bryan, expects it to be ratified without amendment. He is maneuvering to gain two points—one of advantage against Bryan within the Democratic party, and the other to secure a sadly needed new issue for the Democratic party. He neither expects to amend nor reject the treaty. He does expect to gain both a personal and a political advantage, no matter what the Senate does. He is a past master of political strategy and parliamentary tactics, and he is conducting his present campaign with all his skill and energy.
>
> Some of Senator Davis' friends are asking him to force a vote as speedily as possible. They say let the Democrats, aided by a corporal's guard of Republicans, reject the treaty and take the responsibility. Senator Davis has not yet acceded to these suggestions. He does not want to appear even to try to gain a partisan advantage out of the treaty, holding it should be debated and voted upon free from all party bias.

MONTANA SENATORIAL SCANDAL.

The Montana legislature has chosen W. A. Clarke, of Butte, United States Senator to succeed Lee Mantle. But Clarke's title is smirched by charges of bribery. Tme first of these was made by State Senator Whiteside, when he turned over to a joint committee thirty $1,000 bills, swearing they had been given him and three others by agents of Clarke, to influence their votes in his favor for the national Senate. Whiteside repeated his story to the grand jury, and 33 other witnesses were examined on all phases of the matter. One of Whiteside's alleged co-partners denied the story told by Whiteside before the grand jury. Other contradictory and refutatory evidence was given, and the jury failed to find evidence sufficient for an indictment. Whiteside was afterward unseated on a contest for his office, and his Republican competitor given the seat.

The situation is such at Helena that the United States Senate can hardly avoid examining into the matter when Clarke appears in the next Congress to claim his seat. It is entirely a Democratic mess of scandal. The politics of Montana are vilely corrupt, if one is to judge by the charges which have been made during the Senatorial fight; and it would have a salutary effect, not only there but in several other states, if evidence enough can be brought to warrant the United States Senate in refusing White the seat he is alleged to have bought.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A correspondent in this city, who writes upon the letter-head of the Mutual Life Insurance company of New York, but whose name does not appear in the city directory, asks when the twentieth century begins. He says he thinks it commences on January 1, 1900.

He is wrong. It begins on January 1, 1901. The reason is this:

It takes 100 full years to make a century. The first century began on January 1, of the year 1, and ended on December 31, of the year 100. That century did not end with the beginning of the hundredth year, but with its close. The second century began on January 1, of the year 101.

Similarly, the 19th century began on January 1, 1801, and ends December 31, 1900. The 20th century begins on January 1, 1901. Many appear to be "mixed" on this point after the manner of our correspondent, but a little thought will make it perfectly clear.

A New York firm bought a lot of old Spanish guns at auction the other day, from the government. They weighed a million pounds, and the price was $100,000. Some of the five or six hundred guns in the collection are between one and two hundred years old and many of them bear interesting engraved inscriptions. The latter will find a ready sale as relics of the Spanish empire in America.

Out West the Populists used to say that when the grasshoppers left the mortgages came. Now the mortgages are going and with them the Populist party. The West is becoming a very good place in which to live.

Guess Democrats will not howl for Dewey for President since his letter favoring expansion. Dewey is too great a man to be a Democrat.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

One of our national needs, as demonstrated by the Spanish war, is in a fair way to be provided for. The Nicaragua canal bill, after being, in various shapes, before Congress for eight years, has gone through the Senate, and its passage by the House is a foregone conclusion. The provisions of the measure are given in detail in our news columns today.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which has been a stumbling-block for a good many people, is not now deemed an obstacle. The cordial feeling now existing between ourselves and Great Britain will enable us to approach the subject in a broad and fraternal spirit, rather than a controversial one. Secretary Hay and Lord Salisbury are at work on the matter, and in a practical way. Instead of threshing over old diplomatic straw, they are simply adapting the treaty to new conditions—the commercial interests of the world and the highest ends of civilization.

The Nicaraguan canal will be built by the American government, and will be under our control. The Suez canal is dominated by Great Britain. As the latter is a vital link in the chain of British possessions around the world, so the Nicaraguan canal is essential to us for uniting our Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and for concentrating our navy in the shortest possible time at any given point. There will be no objection of Great Britain to the building and control of the canal by the United States.

WHEAT IS BOOMING.

The speculative fever has extended from the stock market to that for wheat, and the Chicago wheat pit was a scene of wild excitement last week. The upward movement is not to be understood as purely speculative. Behind it are the solid facts of the situation, which give wheat a strong position, and render some increase of price reasonable.

The Russian crop is coming on the European market, but exports are not as large as expected. The Argentine crop is also a factor, and its exports are not cutting much figure. The preference is for our wheat, and the demand shows an increase. Our exports are from 80 to 90 per cent. of the whole world movement of wheat exported. The visible supply here is 28,000,000 bushels, as against 37,000,000 a year ago, when Leiter was pushing the market up, and the price was close upon the dollar mark.

All these facts are behind the bull movement in Chicago. It is not a corner, as was the movement which Leiter engineered. The cry of "dollar wheat" has again been raised. Whether it will be reached or not depends upon the amount of wheat yet in farmers' hands. If it is large, or the farmers rush to market in order to realize on the advance, the movement will stop considerably short of a dollar. But if the supply is limited, or if the farmers who hold it do not pour their grain into the elevators, the price may reach that of a year ago.

THE PAN-ELECTRIC SCANDAL.

The death of A. H. Garland, who was attorney general during Cleveland's first term, recalls the almost forgotten Pan-Electric scandal, the result of which was, rightly or wrongly, to retire a number of gentlemen to private life, among them Mr. Garland.

J. Harris Rogers invented a telephone which was exploited by his father, J. Webb Rogers, a promoter. The latter tried to get the existing telephone companies to buy the patents, but they refused to be "held up." Then he organized a company, and offered stock to a number of members of Congress and government officials. The wise ones refused to have anything to do with it, but he succeeded with Senator Isham G. Harris, Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, United States railroad commissioner; A. H. Garland, the attorney general; John D. C. Atkins, the Indian commissioner; Casey Young, a representative in Congress from Tennessee, and others.

Each of these gentlemen had a half million of the stock; two millions were issued to the inventor, and the remainder kept in the treasury. The company was organized under the Tennessee laws, with five millions capital. The Webb patents were really infringements upon those of Bell, so the claim was at once set up that the latter was invalid. The scheme of the elder Webb, in getting United States officials interested, was to have the validity of the Bell patents tested at the expense of the government, rather than of the company.

Attorney General Garland was asked to begin proceedings, but he laid the matter aside. Later, the Pan-Electric promoters agreed with the officers of the National Telephone company to make a joint application. This reached the attorney general's office just after Mr. Garland had left on a vacation. Solicitor General Goode, in the absence of his chief, ordered suit brought. Then the whole scandal came out, and Mr. Garland threw the blame on Goode.

A Congressional investigation was made, and there were two reports, the majority one implicating government officials, and declaring that the proceedings would not have been asked or allowed, as they were, had it not been for the relations of the Pan-Electric Telephone company with government officials, and for the large interest therein especially held by the head of the department of justice. The minority report was a whitewash. No action was taken, and the scandal died away; but when Mr. Cleveland entered on his second term, none of the Pan-Electric stockholders obtained any recognition in the distribution of offices.

DEWEY ON EXPANSION.

The editor of a London newspaper wrote to Admiral Dewey some time ago for an expression of opinion upon Great Britain's "imperial" policy—that is, her policy of establishing colonial governments over inferior races. The admiral replied, under date of December 18, as follows:

> "After many years of wandering I have come to the conclusion that the mightiest factor in the civilization of the world is the imperial policy of England."

If Great Britain extends the blessings of civilization by the establishment of governments which give the natives peace and protection, why shall not the United States adopt a similar policy?

Canada is preparing to make an enormous exhibit at the Ohio Centennial. Our Canadian friends will even do better than they did at the World's Fair at Chicago.

Everybody puts in his spare moments these days in heaving bricks at Congressman-elect Roberts.

ON FEBRUARY 6.

The peace treaty is to be voted on in the Senate on Monday, February 6. The proposition to do this was made by the committee on foreign relations, and is the reply of that body to the bluff of Senators Gorman and Vest for an immediate vote.

The Senate has 90 members, and it requires two-thirds to ratify the treaty. There is no reason to change the opinion heretofore expressed in these columns that sixty, or more, senators will vote for ratification. A poll of the Senate yesterday showed 54 senators for ratification as the treaty stands, without amendment, and without any declaratory resolution as to our future course in the Philippines. There are 36 who prefer to have it amended, or a declaratory resolution adopted.

But of these 36 there are at least seven who will not commit themselves to vote against the treaty, if it be not amended, or such a resolution be not adopted. The treaty will not be amended. It takes only a majority vote to do that, and the majority is against amendment. No resolution as to our future policy will be adopted, for the same reason.

There is no reasonable doubt that, after these propositions are voted down, and the question comes squarely on the ratification of the treaty, that these seven, and probably others in addition, will vote to ratify. There will be more than the needful 60 votes on the final roll-call.

Another point should be remembered in this connection. Should there be less than the required two-thirds in favor of the treaty, that vote will not defeat it. The treaty will still be before the Senate. A motion to reconsider will be made, and that requires only a majority, it will be adopted. The treaty would then merely go over until after March 4, when the President would call an extra session of the new Senate, which will ratify it speedily; for the next Senate will have a good Republican majority, and not be a political tie, as is the present one.

FRANCE AGAIN.

There is a renewal of the Dreyfus agitation in France, growing out of the proposition, in case a new trial is granted, to have it brought before the united sections of the court of cassation. This is a scheme of Dreyfus' enemies, who believe that, out of the more than thirty judges thus brought together, they can get a majority.

It is unfortunate that this renewal of the agitation comes at a time when affairs between France and Great Britain are reaching a basis of conciliation. The policy of twisting the British lion's tail has been more than once used as an expedient to distract the attention of the Parision mob and prevent attempts at revolution.

The diplomatic negotiations now on foot between Great Britain and France have reference to various matters of controversy—the Newfoundland fisheries, affairs in Madagascar, and the delimitation of the French and English spheres of influence in the Bahr el Ghazal. Things are moving smoothly, for only a few days ago the French minister of war, in the chambers, declared himself in favor of a complete understanding with England, and this utterance was generously supported by the deputies.

If the renewal of the Dreyfus row does not interfere with a settlement of all misunderstandings with England, the outlook is for continued peace in Europe. France, if undisturbed by domestic upheaval, is inclined to keep the peace with her rivals. Nothing, therefore, but a break-up of the Hapsburg monarchy would at this time be a source of probable war. An understanding between England and France would prevent war between the latter and any other European government, because it would bind her to maintain existing conditions at all points—in Europe and in the colonial field.

DIVIDING THE SAMOANS.

The tripartite "codominium" of the United States, Great Britain and Germany over the Samoan islands is unsatisfactory. The present troubles there show a joint protectorate may at any time lead to grave international complications Germany has shown, however, that her desire is to adjust matters harmoniously, but she raises the point that the treaty of Berlin should be revised.

Theoretically, a division of the islands among the three powers would be a satisfactory solution of the problem. Practically, it would be a hard thing to do so as to satisfy all three powers, and give each an equal share. We own a coaling station in the harbor of Pago Pago, on the island of Tutuila. It is by all odds the best harbor in the Pacific—a land-locked, deep-water bay, three miles long, where the mightiest fleet might ride in safety in the most violent tempest.

But otherwise the island of Tutuila is valueless. The only island which is commercially valuable is Upolu, upon which is Apia, the principal trading post. Savali, the northermost of the group, is a large, but barren island. We would not fare badly to have Tutuila for our share, but neither Great Britain nor Germany would willingly relinquish Upolu to the other.

The Samoan question will prove a difficult one to solve, unless Germany and England shall agree which is to have Upolu, the other to be compensated by territory somewhere else in the world. Whether such a solution can be reached time alone can tell.

THE ANTI-SCALPING BILL.

The anti-scalping bill is before the United States Senate as "unfinished business," and will probably come to a vote. One thing which reduces its chances of passage is an amendment introduced by Senator Chandler, which gives the inter-state commerce committee power to correct unreasonable passenger rates, fix the maximum in all cases, and the minimum also, when it may be necessary to prevent favoritism, to determine the division between roads of a joint rate, and in similar cases.

These powers have been frequently asked by the commission, and their granting has been strenuously opposed by the roads. The anti-scalping bill is demanded by the latter. The idea of Senator Chandler seems to be that the roads must accept the one in order to get the other. Whether this measure, thus amended, will pass, has yet to be determined.

Mr. Cleveland says he is willing to fight expansion in any company. He probably is making an excuse for being found in company with Bryan.

Another Ohio man goes to the United States senate. Scott won out in West Virginia.

THE SHIPPING BILL.

President C. A. Griscom, of the American Steamship line, stated to the senate committee on commerce that, in his opinion, the shipping bill which is now before both branches of Congress, being introduced simultaneously in each, will accomplish the purpose for which it was framed, if enacted into law. That purpose is the rapid restoration of the American merchant marine. He says that, if it shall pass, his company will build four new ocean liners in the United States; if not, the company will quit when its present boats—the St. Paul, St. Louis, City of New York and City of Paris—are worn out.

It is to be noted that this bill has the support of all the great commercial organizations of the country. The National Association of Manufacturers, in session at Cincinnati last week, declared in its favor. It is supported by all the shipping interests of the great lakes, and the seaboard; by the exporters and importers, and by the shipbuilding interests. And the intelligent public opinion of the country should zealously push this effort to regain American supremacy of the ocean carrying trade of the world.

The prospects for the bill are good. It has been reported favorably by the committees of both houses having it in charge. The only thing which may prevent its passage this winter is the brevity of the congressional term, which has only abohut four weeks to run. Though the time is short, congress should take warning by what happened last spring at the breaking out of the war. The government could not immediately secure the vessels it needed for fast cruisers and for transports. Under this bill, it would have all it would need.

GOOD SHOWING FOR FARMERS.

The farmers were busy last year and they made money. Their crops were heavy and they disposed of the surplus at good prices.

Not only did they supply the demand at home but their sales to foreign consumers were the greatest in the history of the country. Think of it! More than 200,000,000 bushels of corn was shipped out of the country last year! No other year can show such figures.

Then the exports of wheat aggregated $150,000,000, more than ever before and so it goes down the list. The agricultural exports for the year reached $850,000,000, more than $100,000,000 greater than the heavy export years of 1891 and 1892.

Calamity howlers and political tricksters need shed no crocodile tears over the "poor farmer." He is not asking for sympathy. He is busy preparing to beat last year's remarkable record.

General Grosvenor lately called the attention of the house to the absurdity of the position of those who are assailing the President because he does not "declare the policy of the government" regarding the future of the Philippines. For the President to attempt such a thing would be to usurp the authority of congress. He has nothing to do with deciding the disposition of the islands; that matter lies entirely with congress. All that the chief executive can do is to take military possession of the islands when the treaty is ratified, and leave the rest to congress. General Grosvenor's point is well taken.

The Senators who vote against ratifying the peace treaty will by that act sign their own political death-warrants.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Peace Treaty Will Reach.

A date has been set for action upon the treaty of peace with Spain. The Senate on Wednesday agreed without dissent to vote on the treaty and all amendments on February 6 at three o'clock in the afternoon, and until that time to go into executive session at two o'clock each day. As to the ultimate action of the Senate upon the treaty no doubt seems now to be entertained. Even if it should fail of ratification at the session on Monday next, affirmative action will only be postponed, for in case affairs should take that turn the treaty will be held over by a motion to reconsider for action at an extra session of the Senate, when there will be no doubt whatever of its ratification. The strongest argument thus far made for speedy ratification of the treaty was put forth on Wednesday by Senator Davis, who said that a failure to ratify meant continued uncertainty, renewed encouragement to the insurgent Filipinos and possible conflict with them, with a prolongation of the state of war with much of its expense if not with its horrors. All this was in addition to the importance of the acquisition of the islands to the advancement of the American nation commercially and otherwise, upon which the Senator dwelt; indeed, the stress laid upon the business advantages to be derived from ratification forms a noteworthy feature of the arguments of its advocates.

Eagan Adjudged Guilty.

The trial of Brig. Gen. Eagan by court-martial has been ended and a verdict reached. The verdict is closely guarded, but a Washington special says that the commissary general has been found guilty as charged, and sentenced to dismissal from the army. Testimony to show that Gen. Miles' charges had unsettled the reason of Gen. Eagan was offered by the daughter, son-in-law and a friend. Eagan's counsel pleaded immunity, the seriousness of Miles' charges and insanity. The judge advocate contended that Eagan had ample remedy against Miles—by court of inquiry or by civil or criminal proceedings. His language, to be privileged, must have been pertinent and not slanderous.

It was impossible for the court to avoid the conclusion that the accused had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman and prejudicial to good order and military discipline. The plea of irresponsibility and "emotional insanity" was singularly short-sighted, as it tacitly admitted the unfitness of Gen. Eagan to retain his high and important post. As for the alleged immunity, Judge Advocate Davis pointed out that it was not to be supposed for a moment that by anything President McKinley said or left unsaid he intended to authorize the committal of military offenses. He had pledged himself to protect witnesses whose truthful and candid testimony might reflect upon and implicate their superiors, but he never meant to abolish discipline and proper restraint.

But it may be asked what alternative Eagan had, since General Miles' testimony, coming within the province of immunity, could not be made the basis of formal charges against him. The answer is that Eagan did not add to the directness, vigor and emphasis of his denial by the use of insulting epithets and billingsgate. His repudiation of the charge of "pretended experiment" would, in fact, have been more convincing had it been couched in proper and gentlemanly language.

The President can exercise clemency and mitigate the penalty. The country will cheerfully abide by his decision, whether it shall adhere to rigorous justice or invoke the quality of mercy.

Too Many Bosses.

There are too many high-ranked generals trying to boss the job at Havana. Jealousies have almost arisen and petty quarrels are of almost daily occurrence. Gen. Brooke is a cold, bluff old regular, who does not hesitate to curse his subordinates if they annoy him. It may require this sort of a character to hold the Cubans down. Gen. Ludlow, as governor of the city of Havana, has fallen out with his officers. He is described as "hasty, quick-tempered and intolerant." Gen. Lee, who enjoyed the distinction of being the hero of the hour when he withdrew from Havana a year ago, has come to realize that the war has developed new heroes, and instead of returning to Havana as the governor of the island, he merely commands the seventh corps and is governor general of Havana province, outside of the city. Naturally, he feels sore. Because Gen. Ludlow has taken a great portion of Lee's army from him for duty in the city, Lee is pouting.

Lee, Ludlow and Brooke are all jealous of each other's prerogatives, hold up each other's plans and forestall action. There are too many bosses at Havana, and when the war department straightens out the Miles-Eagan affair it should turn its attention to affairs in Havana and relieve all generals who cannot work in harmony with the authority appointed over them.

Bribery in California.

The committee to investigate charges of bribery in the California Senatorial race reports that Wright, the speaker of the assembly, sold out to U. S. Grant, jr., for money and to Bulla for political support, and that Grant's agent has used not less than $20,000 in the race.

Smoked 'Em Out.

Mr. Cannon held an experience meeting in the House last Friday, and wanted all to stand up who have wanted the American army or navy to withdraw from the Philippines. Two members stood up—Handy (Dem.), of Delaware, and Todd (Fusion), of Michigan.

Military Congressmen.

The House judiciary committee will reach a decision this week in the case of the military Congressmen. The report will favor unseating the members in question, and may go so far as to recommend the unseating of those members of Congress who are holding civil positions by appointment.

Cuban Taxes.

Gov. Gen. Brooke has carried his point, the War Department having revoked the order permitting the Spanish bank of Havana to collect Cuban taxes. The military government will at once establish a system for the collection of taxes.

Manufacturers in Council.

The fourth annual convention of manufacturers, held at Cincinnati last week, gathered under much more favorable auspices than it did at its first meeting at that city, where the national association was organized. Since that date, but more particularly during the past year, the business of the country, and notably of that portion of it to which the American manufacturer at the present day is paying the largest attention, the country's export trade, has largely increased, and it is not surprising to learn that the membership of the association has likewise gained correspondingly with the growth of the country's interests at home and abroad. While a portion of the annual address of President Search was naturally devoted to a review of the stirring events in which the country has taken part during the year, and congratulated the association on the return of prosperity, the parts which dealt with the projects of canal building, trade expansion, parcels-post extension, transportation problems and the consular service were naturally of special interest to the American manufacturer interested in the exploiting of foreign markets for American goods. The mischievous effect of adverse state legislation upon the country's business interests was clearly brought out by the President. The association voted to recommend the ratification of the peace treaty, after it was argued that this did not place the association on record as favoring the annexation of the Philippines, advocated the extension of the parcels-post system and the building of the Nicaraguan canal, and indorsed the shipping bill now before Congress, while also indorsing the project of an exposition at Philadelphia and a bill now before Congress for the improvement of the consular service.

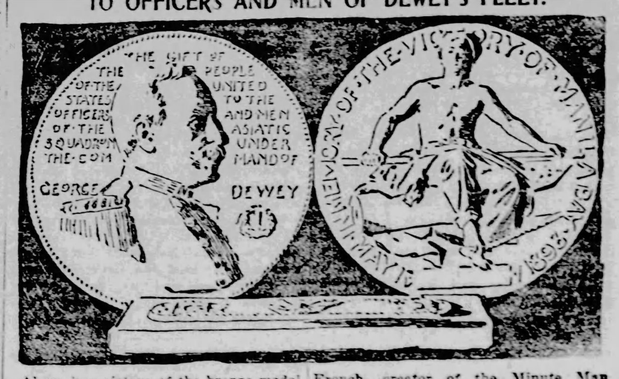
Advance in Prices.

The growth of general speculative confidence, rather than the discovery of any really new features in the markets for wheat and cotton, would seems to be at the bottom of the more buoyant feeling and advances in prices of those staples last week. The claim is even made in bullish circles that to the injection into the wheat and cotton markets of some of the almost superabundant energy and capital that has been so notable in the stock market of late is due the reawakening of interest noted in those commodities. Whether this increasing public interest is due to the deflection from the stock market of surplus profits or not, however, there has certainly been an increase in the interest with which the two great staple products are regarded. Touching the wheat market, it may be said that the conditions, statistical and otherwise, are largely the same as those ruling for some time past, namely, small and strongly held supplies of actual wheat and a foreign and domestic demand sufficiently large to keep the supplies within exceptionally narrow limits. Contrary to the general rule in normal years, stocks of wheat in this country have increased every week since the first of the year, but this increase has been small in the aggregate, and the total stocks held in the United States and Canada, east of the Rocky Mountains, at the close of last week, are still a few hundred thousand bushels smaller than they were at the same time a year ago, and therefore smaller in the amount held at any corresponding period since 1891.

Wheat in Europe.

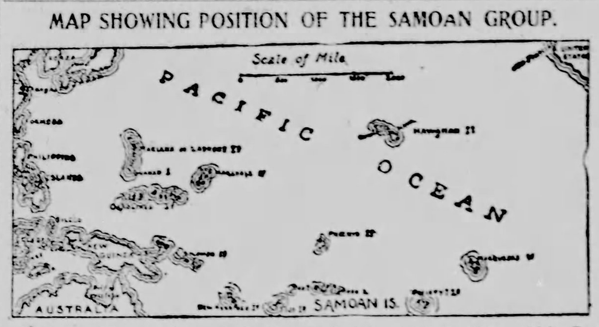
European stocks of wheat, though larger in the aggregate, make an even more bullish exhibit, being nearly 9,000,000 bushels smaller than a year ago at this time, and therefore heavily below the totals held in recently preceding years. The aggregate American and European stock on January 21 was 114,427,000 bushels, against 123,748,000 bushels last year at the same date, and from 40,000,000 to 65,000,000 bushels smaller than the amount held at corresponding period in 1897 and 1896. Notwithstanding, too, that the usual period for Argentine shipments has arrived, the United States is still the source of 50 per cent of the current world's shipments, and less is heard about impending competition from Russia in the spring. Foreign confidence in ability to get wheat (the present advance has met with a rather cool reception abroad) is rather interesting in view of the straitened condition of European stocks, and is probably based on the idea that the yield of wheat over 1898 was sufficient for all needs. Opposed to this view, however, is the claim that the cereal year began with stocks of wheat abnormally reduced, and that thirteen and not twelve months' consumption must be taken care of from last year's admittedly heavy yield. It might be recalled in this connection, however, that the visible stocks of other grains, which last year helped out when wheat became high in price, are much smaller than they were a year ago, and the world's supply of cereals, as a whole, is not as elastic as might be gathered from a study merely of the American or even the world's figures of wheat production last year.

TO OFFICERS AND MEN OF DEWEY'S FLEET.


THE GIFT OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE SQUADRON UNDER THE COMMAND OF GEORGE DEWEY
IN MEMORIAM OF THE VICTORY OF MANILA BAY MAY 1 1898

Above is a picture of the bronze medal to be awarded to Dewey's officers and men as a memento of their glorious victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila bay on the morning of May 1 last. Resolutions authorizing the medal were introduced in congress by Senator Lodge on May 9, and the design is by Daniel C. French, creator of the Minute Man statue. The figure on the reverse side is an ideal of the American sailor. The space in the design between "the command of" and "George Dewey," will be filled in with "Commodore," Admiral Dewey's rank when he and his men won the great battle.—Chicago Tribune.

MAP SHOWING POSITION OF THE SAMOAN GROUP.



This map shows a stretch of the Pacific Ocean from the California coast to the Philippine Islands, indicating the position of the Samoan Islands, which are the cause of the present diplomatic discussion between the three powers of America, Great Britain and Germany. On the world's greatest ocean the distances are tremendous.

The Samoan Islands form the apex of an isosceles triangle, from which San Francisco to the northeast and Manila to the northwest are equidistant. On a course from the American to the Philippine city, taking in the Samoan group, the latter is half way. This course dips considerably to the south, and Pacific distances are readily seen when it is considered that the far-away Apia is as remote from the Philippines as it is from the United States.

ONE RESULT OF THE WAR

Yesterday and To-Morrow Meet in Uncle Sam's Domain.

The war with Spain has been full of surprises, but perhaps its oddest outcome is that Uncle Sam now has all his holidays—not to mention other days—in duplicate.

For this we have to thank Admiral Dewey. Territorial expansion has involved us in time expansion also. It is a curiously literal fulfillment of the Spaniard's dream of "manana." To-day is always to-morrow in the Philippines.

This paradox of time leads to all sorts of queer consequences. If you should start at noon to-day and travel westward at the rate of about a thousand miles an hour, it would still be noon in every region you passed through all the way around the world. You would catch no glimpse of night; you would see no sunset and not sunrise.

Yet when you reached home again, 24 hours later, it would be to-morrow.

Proceeding in the opposite direction, you would, of course, get just the opposite result. You would gain a day, apparently. All young folks remember the clever way in which Jules Verne took advantage of this fact in one of his most entertaining stories.

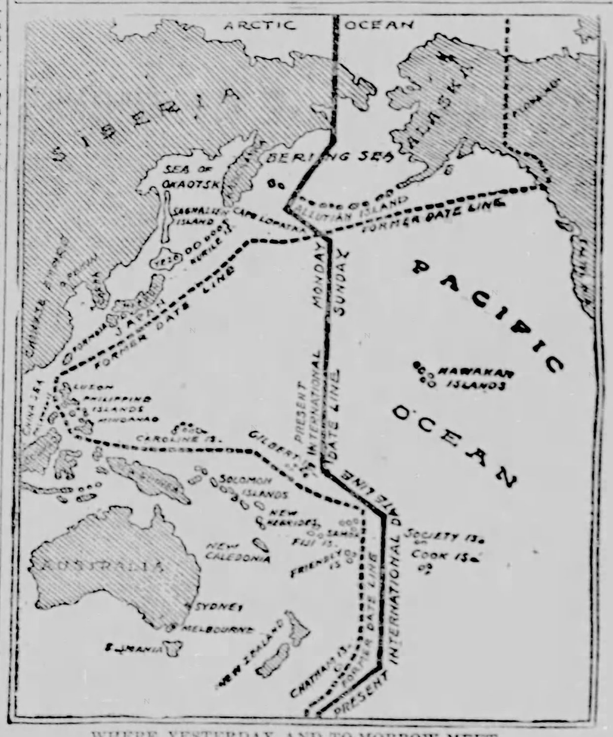
The day of the month is a purely arbitrary arrangement. Nature does not define it. One day slides into another just as yarn goes round the reel. Yet it is necessary to make the change somewhere. So we draw an arbitrary line from north to south, on the one side of which it is to-day and on the other to-morrow, even in places not a mile apart. Theoretically there are points where a single step would carry you from Sunday noon into the middle of Monday.

This is the so-called date line. Here all ships as they cross drop or repeat a day, throwing your diary sadly out of gear. Sailing eastward you go to bed Sunday evening, and when you rise in the morning it is still Sunday. Sailing toward the west, you find that you have slept till Tuesday, though you got only your usual rest.

The true date line is rarely shown on maps. The accompanying chart is therefore worth preserving.

Roughly, the course of the line is as follows: Starting at the north pole it passes through Behring strait, then slants to the westward to clear the long horn formed by the Aleutian chain of islands and give them the same day as the United States, to which they belong.

This accomplished, it returns to the one hundred and eightieth meridian and drops southward into the tropics, keeping far to the east of the Japanese group and the Philippines, until it approaches the latitude of the Fiji islands.



WHERE YESTERDAY AND TO-MORROW MEET.

As these and some neighboring groups belong to Great Britain and do business chiefly with her Australian colonies, the date line here makes a sudden swerve eastward, so as not to embarrass the local commerce with a change of day.

When we purchased Alaska we annexed the Siberian day, which at that time cut into the American continent, though occupying a remote and desolate region. We quickly revised the date line, however, to suit our own convenience.

The case of the Philippines is singular. For a long time they enjoyed the American day, though the Asiatic calendar prevailed all around them, thus dragging the date line far out of its natural course.

Some who ought to know better seem to suppose that this absurd practice is still maintained. A statement to that effect appeared in a well-known magazine not many years ago. But in 1844 the much-needed change was made by Narciso Claveria, then governor general and archbishop, the 31st of December of that year being dropped from the calendar.

WHAT TO DO WITH THE GIRLS

John Schultz, of McCalmont township, is a good farmer and has a fine farm, and on his farm he has a coal bank which is a source of considerable revenue to its owner, says the Punxsutawny, Penn., Spirit. Mr. Schultz has a family of grown children, mostly girls, and in order that their father need not be to the extra expense of employing a number of hired men to carry on his extensive business two of the girls work on the farm the same as men and have become quite proficient teamsters and plow girls. They can handle a fractious team of draft horses just as well as a big man. During the harvest time these two valuable daughters conduct the hauling in of all the grain and see that it is properly stowed away in the mows, and in the winter they buckle on mount the seat on the twin sleds to which is attached their favorite team, and deliver hundreds of bushels of coal to town and in the vicinity. These girls are not a bit more afraid of the cold than they are of the work which they can about performing so cheerfully. They rise early, go to the barn and by the light of the lantern feed and curry the horses and throw the gears on them as quickly as the men. The girls are perfectly contented with their lot in life, and their kind of labor must agree with them, as they look much healthier and more robust than one of girls who lie in bed in the morning while their mother kindles the fire and cooks the morning meal. Of course it is not expected that all girls who are so fortunate to be farmers' daughters should do the plowing and teaming about the place in order to obtain robustness and the best of health, but still it ought not to inconvenience them much to rise before their mother and make the fire occasionally.

Too Tongue.

The doctor said, "Show me your tongue."
But the bright little miss was high strongue:
"My tongue isn't sick."
She answered him quick,
"The trouble's way down in my longue."
—Chicago Tribune.

Valuable Dogs.

"They say there is one dog at the dog show that is worth $12,000."

"Humph! That's nothing. My wife had a dog once that was worth many times that much to me."

"How was that?"

"I rescued the measly little thing from under the wheels of a street car, and got acquainted with her in that way. You know her father left us $100,000 when he died."—Cleveland Leader.

Publishers' Column.

THE WHITE HOUSE COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 40 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

WATCHES BY MAIL.

The Blade offers its readers this season a new list of watches at less than ordinary retail prices, sent postpaid by mail on receipt of prices marked below. The list embraces two or three cheap but good watches, and three or four better grade of time keepers.

SPECIAL OFFER NO. 91.

Waltham or Elgin, $4.50.

Either nickel or gilt movement, as the subscriber may prefer. We offer these watches at the lowest prices ever known in the history of watch making. Made by the well known American Watch company, Waltham, Mass., and the great Elgin Watch Co.

The works contain all the latest improvements, 7 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion and is stem winding and setting. Has a porcelain dial with Roman or Arabic figures, as desired. It is open face, with a heavy beveled glass crystal. The case is a high grade of coin-pound metal, resembling silver, and is made by the famous Dueber Watch Case Co. It is of the same material all the way through, and will therefore wear uniformly and preserve its color unchanged.

The price delivered by mail is only $4.50 for a watch that will keep perfect time and last a life time. We guarantee this watch to be exactly as represented.

THE KNICKERBOCKER.

A stem winder and stem setter, having all the modern appliances known to watchmakers' art. The case is solid nickel. It is made on the celebrated thin model plan. Remember, this is not a model clock, commonly called a watch by unscrupulous advertisers, but a highly jeweled nickel movement, made by one of the most celebrated watch manufacturers in America. It is guaranteed by the manufacturer, and if not found exactly as represented, this guarantee is assumed by us. A watch like this a generation ago would have cost $20. It could have been produced, but the fact is it contains appliances unknown at that time. Each watch has been thoroughly adjusted, and will be set in perfect running order.

Price $2.00

LADIES' KNICKERBOCKER WATCH.

Stem wind and stem set; open face, nickel silver case, nickel movements, highly finished throughout. A perfect beauty. Retails for $5. We send postpaid by mail for $3.50.

WALTHAM HUNTING CASE.

This watch is the celebrated thin model watch—we mean by thin model that it does not bulge the pocket out of shape or give people the impression that you are carrying a clock movement. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, so thick that they will last fifteen years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. The ring joints, thumb piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works contain compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and pendant setting apparatus. The movement is made by the celebrated Waltham Watch Co., perfect in construction and durability. Hunting case only. Price, $15.00.

SOLID GOLD, LADIES' SIZE.

This watch is a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted 14k. U. S. assay. We use either Waltham or Elgin movements according to the wish of the purchaser. The works are jeweled and have compensating balance and safety pinion. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship.

Each watch is a stem winder and setter, and has a tempered hair spring. Price, $20.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
1 dozen table knives	2.35
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, how to cut and fit and put the garment together—are sent with each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1496—FORREST WAIST.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches, bust measure. A very charming design in the new automobile red broadcloth is given in the Forrest waist. It is cut tight-fitting and double-breasted, and has something the effect of a cavalier coat cut off at the waist line. A very dressy touch is given

by a black mousseline de soie ruffled fichu and a high, full stock. The sleeves are slashed the length of the deep cavalier cuff, and ruffled with the mousseline. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1296—ANTOINETTE JACKET.

Sizes for 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. This simple, yet stylish design of an empire coat is suitable for all kinds of cloaking materials generally used for little girls' outdoor wraps. It admits of perfect comfort

and ease, as it can be readily slipped on or off without crushing the apron or frock. It is cut with two broad box-plaits front and back, and a deep pointed collar. The collars and sleeves may be trimmed with flat trimming or simply finished with stitching. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1067—ORIEL APRON.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. This dainty little apron covers the child so completely that it is a perfect protection to the frock, and it is so simple in cut and style of trimming that it is easily made and laundered. Lawn, cambric, nainsook and long-cloth are the popular materials, trimmed with lace or embroidery. It is much better to have an abundant supply of aprons like this than to have a few elaborate

ones. The side seams are gored to fit the apron easily around the arm, and the fullness is gathered to a tiny yoke, which the collar completely covers. This model is suitable for aprons of black alpaca or china silk, but the preference is for the washable fabrics. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1188—MARTHA DRESSING SACQUE.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure. Perfect comfort is portrayed in this simple dressing or house sacque. It may be cut high neck, with a plain rolling collar, and devoid of trimming, or it can be made with the broad sailor collar and

finished with frills of lace, embroidery or ribbon, or the edges simply finished with an embroidered scallop. Flannel is a popular material for these garments, while china silk and all kinds of washable fabrics are also used. A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

JOHNNY AND HIS SKATES.

Little Johnny Gates
Had a pair of gleaming skates,
And merrily he did glide;
He was filled with happy song
As he slipped and slid along,
Until some fancy moves he tried.

Little Johnn Gates
Went to cut some figure eights—
The ice was hard and smooth and thick;
Johnny's in his little bed,
With a big lump on his head,
And of skating he is very sick.
—Chicago News.

One Rock Avoided.

Mrs. Tiptop—How in the world did you persuade yourself to marry a baker?

Mrs. Van Owen (formerly Mrs. De Fine)—I determined that for my second husband I would marry a man who could make his own biscuits.—New York Weekly.

Sanitary Notes.

"It seems to me, doctor, that your prices are rather steep."

"Well, you must bear in mind that it is not my own health for which I am running a sanitarium."—Indianapolis Journal.

At the Winter Resort.

Mrs. Worth—So your daughter's an artist! How charming. What is her hobby?

Mrs. Hunter—Designing for diamond rings.—Jewelers' Weekly.

NEEDS A NEW TOMB.

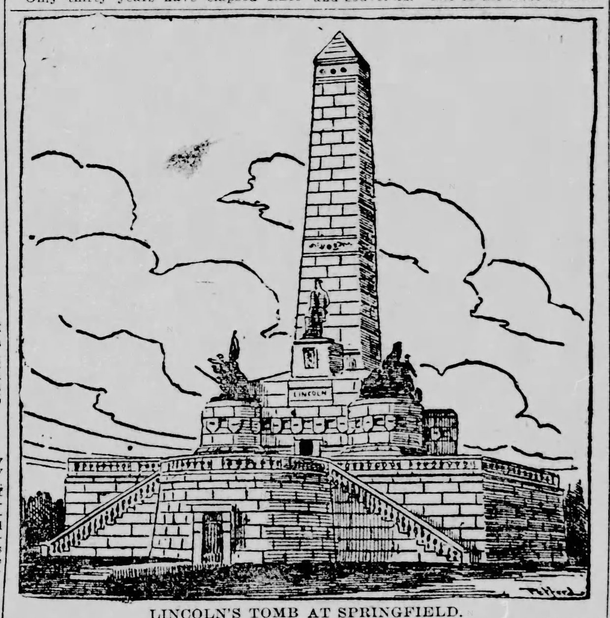
ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S BURIAL PLACE FAST GOING TO DECAY.

Memorial Shaft, Interment Vault and Relic Chamber All in Danger of Collapse.

Lincoln's fame is more enduring in the hearts of his countrymen than the granite pile reared to his memory at Springfield, Ill., which was intended as a permanent memorial to the martyred emancipator. While the deeds and glories of Abraham Lincoln are still fresh in the minds of all peoples, the massive monument and crypt is crumbling to decay, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Not only is the memorial itself in bad shape, but the vault which contains the remains of Lincoln, his wife, and three sons is in danger of collapse, and the relic chamber in the base of the monument, is also falling to pieces.

Only thirty years have elapsed since



LINCOLN'S TOMB AT SPRINGFIELD.

the structure was reared, but its outer walls are disintegrating. The seams in its masonry are gaping. The frosts and snows and rains have eaten into the joints of its granite veneer. Unless steps are taken soon toward resetting the facing, the entire monument will be soon in ruins. In some places, especially the southeast and northeast corners, the gaps between the granite slabs are two inches wide. The base appears to have suffered most. Many granite blocks are dangerously out of plumb, and the brick work of the base is also demoralized.

The question of repairing the Lincoln monument has been a matter of controversy among state legislators for a long time. An appropriation of $30,000 was made for that purpose during the administration of Governor Altgeld, but the sum was deemed insufficient and has never been used. It is claimed that anything less than tearing down the whole granite facing and resetting it would be a waste of money. This job would cost $100,000.

The movement for the erection of a national Lincoln monument was begun immediately after the assassination of President Lincoln, but it was not until October 15, 1874, that the Springfield memorial was dedicated, that city being chosen because it was Lincoln's home when he was elected to the Presidency. The monument stands in the middle of six acres of high ground in Oak Ridge cemetery. It is of massive proportions, of bronze and granite, and was designed by Larkin G. Mead, jr., an American artist. Thirty-one artists of national repute competed for the design, among them being Leonard Volk, Harriet Hosmer, and Vinnie Ream.

It consists of a central granite shaft, or obelisk, rising from a massive, square base to a height of 98 feet. Allegorical figures in bronze crown the four corners of the pedestal. A bronze statue of Lincoln standing in relief against the shining granite forms the central figure of the groups of statuary. The monument is located on probably the highest ground in Springfield, overlooking the capital and wide stretches of Illinois prairie. The statue of Lincoln has been commended as one of the most natural and lifelike representations of the martyred President. He is represented in the attitude of making a public address, grasping the emancipation proclamation in one hand. He stoops a little, he is angular, his cheeks are thin, his forehead deeply wrinkled. Old Illinoisans who had known Lincoln from his boyhood pronounced it an excellent likeness.

Memorial hall, in the base of the monument, is filled with various Lincoln relics and souvenirs. One of the most interesting of these is a stone from the wall of Servius Tullius, presented to President Lincoln by citizens of Rome in 1865. It is a large, irregular slab of sandstone, on which is carved the following inscription in Latin:

"To Abraham Lincoln, President for the second time of the American republic, citizens of Rome present this stone from the walls of Servius Tullius, by which the memory of each of those brave asserters of liberty may be associated. Anno, 1865."

After Lincoln's death this stone was found in the basement of the capitol at Washington. It is supposed that the President, not caring to have a furore raised over the incident, had ordered the stone stored away without saying anything about receiving it. The body of Lincoln was removed to the crypt in the monument from a temporary tomb in the public vault October 9, 1874. The marble sarcophagus bears the inscription: "With malice toward none, with charity for all.—Lincoln." The bodies of Mrs. Lincoln and the three sons, William, Edward, and Thomas (Tad), have also been placed in the monument. Two crypts are left for the two remaining members of the family.

The monument was built by popular subscription.

STRANGEST OF ALL CREATURES.

WHILE OTHERS MAKE FREE WITH THE SPOIL

The twelve months which Charles Andrews, of the Natural History Museum, spent in the solitary Christmas island in the Indian ocean were not unproductive of good results scientifically.

For he discovered the rubber crab, which has many quaint and interesting peculiarities. One of them is the facility with which it climbs trees. When aloft, the crab, monkey-like, knocks from the branches the food it requires, and then descends to eat it.

In all these maneuvers the rubber crab manifests a wonderful instinct. Mr. Andrews, who has just returned, lectured to the Royal Geographical Society a short time ago.

SMUGGLING IN CUBA

If smuggling does not become popular in Cuba all experience will be contradicted, says the Providence Journal. It always has been carried on there, although the Spanish spent much on coast and municipal guards. It is common today at the Mexican boundary, and in the case of some articles it continues at the Canadian line. Where wages are low and the price of imported merchandise is high compared to the cost of living, contraband business is a sore temptation. To check it is expensive, for in such cases a close system of surveillance is required. The New York shippers are already complaining of illegal importations at the Havana docks. It is said that when asked to justify their charges they failed to present evidence incriminating the guilty. But it would certainly be difficult for any one, even a coast guardsman or an inspector, to bring forward proofs of the kind demanded.

They Didn't Count.

"Why is it that the Bible makes no reference to women who lived to be very old? Don't you suppose Methusaleh and Noah and these other men who lived so long had wives who attained great ages, too?"

"Perhaps they had, but, my dear boy, just take the case of Eve and you'll see that women have always been the same right from the start down to the present time."—Cleveland Leader.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, gas in the stomach, distress and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. Price 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOW HE SETTLED.

It is often said that no European can understand Chinese commercial methods. Here is a curious instance of the Celestial's mental inversion. A Chinese hotelkeeper had contracted to board and lodge a visitor for a dollar a day. As time went on he found it impossible to get his weekly account settled. So he offered to maintain his guest for half a dollar a week. He said he would lose less. —London Chronicle.

SULPHUR FOUND

To Cure Consumption—Dr. Young Will Demonstrate His Discovery in St. Louis.

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The announcement that common Sulphur is a specific for Consumption and Bronchial Coughs must be welcomed by sufferers from that dreadful malady. The doctor has for 12 years conducted experiments on over a thousand typical cases, with favorable results in 15 per cent of all.

The discoverer makes no secret of his process, but affords full instruction to physicians and invalids. Hardly a state in the Union is without cases under his direct treatment or under physicians who have made his discovery their own through his liberality.

The doctor's headquarters are Suite 1a1 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo., where personal calls or inquiries by mail will be cheerfully answered.

Verifying His Impressions.

At one of the suburban streets a stranger boarded the car. He looked at the advertising signs around the top of the car, contracted his eyebrows as if in deep thought, took a small notebook from his pocket and jotted something down in it.

He kept this up at intervals for about fifteen minutes.

"I beg your pardon," said the man sitting next to him, overcome by curiosity, "but may I ask if you are keeping tab on the passengers who get on and off?"

"I am trying to see if I can number and classify all the separate and distinct smells in this street car," was the stranger's reply. "I've got up to twenty-nine."—Chicago Tribune.

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Please mention that you read this generous offer in the Toledo Weekly Blade, and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can get the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes at the drug stores or from medicine dealers.

MY LADY'S HAIR.

Although American women are reputed to keep their youthful spirits and good looks as long as the women of most other countries do, they pay less attention to their hair than other women of the world, including the barbarians of the far East. French women live for their hair, the poorest working girl toiling over her black tresses till they shine in their neat

FASHIONABLE POMPADOUR.

coils. The poorer class of French women in the cities do not wear hats as they go to and fro on their outdoor errands, but no matter how simple their gowns may be, their feet are always neatly shod and their heads dressed with infinite care.

The pompadour style of wearing the hair is rampant to-day, and worn indiscriminately by pretty and ugly women, young and old women and women with round, with long, or with broad faces. Nothing could be a greater mistake, for no style of haid dressing since the days of chignon and looped braids, which dangled around the ears, transforms a person to such a degree as does the pompadour. To be becoming it should be done by a woman with a "Marie Antoinette" or "miniature face"—that is, a face rather long than broad, but slender, with decided features. Insignificant pug noses, very round childish eyes are apt to make the pompadour look like the halo

BECOMING TO DELICATE FEATURES.

of Miss Chrysanthemum. The soft fulness of the pompadour brings out the best points in the slender face and softens the hollows above the ears or around the temples. If the face is pale it gives a becoming background, and if rosy a suitable foil. The effect of the pompadour on the thin-faced woman, who has always worn her hair dragged severely back from her intellectual forehead and thin cheeks, is wonderful. On the other hand, the round-faced woman, especially if her features be small, is apt to look like a full moon when she encircles her round face with a halo of fluffy hair.

Most of the smart coiffures of to-day show a puff around the face, a puff at each side or a puff at the top, with the sides rather narrow. This is an extremely becoming mode for women whose faces

A FLUFFY WINTER STYLE.

are oval, but inclined to be full and rosy rather than spirituelle. When the hair is flat on the crown of the head, it is parted, and sometimes a curl on each side of the forehead or a very light fringe of curls on the brow relieves the severity.

Butterflies are the favorite hair ornament this season, and they are made of diamonds, of gold and silver filagree and of colored gauze spangled with sequins. Feathers and flowers and osprays are also used, and stiffened ribbon, tortured in to weird looking, upstanding bows. Pins and combs of every description, from the cheapest silver bangle to beautiful pieces of tortoise. Shells gemmed with diamonds are worn. Amber combs in broad stiff empire style are great favorites, and jet and steel are also very smart and pretty.

His Objection.

Jack—Why not ask your uncle to help you out?

Dick—Well, I suppose he'd let me have the money, but it'll be like going through an examination in supplementary proceedings.—Puck.

SURVIVAL OF WAR WIDOWS

Pension Report Shows Remarkable Facts in Regard to Longevity.

One of the curiosties of the United States pension service is the astonishing survival of war widows, says the New Orleans Picayune. The report of the United States commissioner of pensions, just issued, shows some remarkable and interesting facts in regard to the longevity of the widows of soldiers. For instance, while there is not a single soldier of the war of the revolution alive to-day, there are still surviving and drawing pensions twelve widows and daughters of soldiers of the revolution. Of the war of 1812 there are only three soldiers still alive, but of their widows there are surviving and drawing pensions the astonishing number of 2,407.

The war of the revolution closed in 1783 and a period of 115 years has elapsed, and, while there are no male survivors, there are still some of their widows alive. This state of affairs can only be possible on the ground that some of the soldiers, after they had attained old age, married young wives. The war of 1812-14 closed with the battle of New Orleans on January 8, 1815, 83 years ago. Supposing that the youngest soldier were eighteen years old, a period of 101 years has elapsed since the birth of such soldiers. Evidently many of them, after they were old, married young women, so that, although all the men but three are dead, they have left behind more than 2,000 widows. By the same rule of procedure it is plain there will be widows of soldiers of the civil war on the pension rolls in 1980 and even a few in the year A. D. 2000, more than a century hence, for if a soldier eighteen years old in 1861 should marry when he had reached the age of eighty years in 1923, a girl sixteen years old she might hope to live seventy-seven years longer, or to the age of ninety-three, which would bring her up to the year 2000. Of course, it is not likely there will be many such, but there will, in all probability, be some.

WHAT LARGE FEET SIGNIFY

Mississippi Judge Who Thought They Indicated Good Blood.

Judge Alonzo G. Meyers was sitting under a big tree in Brandon, Miss., one fine day exchanging experiences with Dr. Hart, the minister, and some more of the folks of Brandon. Judge Meyers has a circuit which includes twenty-seven counties and nineteen of them are off the railroad lines. On that account things happen to him once in awhile which he thinks are worth recounting. This day it chanced that Dr. Hart's attention was attracted by Judge Meyers' feet. There was something peculiar about them, to tell the truth. They were quite long, but they were wide and the judge made no attempt to conceal the fact. Dr. Hart had very small feet and he was just as proud of them as if he deserved any credit. He had his boots made to order and kept them nicely polished and otherwise sought to direct attention to his cute little feet.

This particular day while the group was sitting out under the tree at Brandon Dr. Hart said:

"Judge, that's a pretty fair understanding you have there, isn't it?"

The court looked at his foot rather admiringly and said:

"Yes, that is a pretty big foot. That was remarked to me by a horseman that rode down from Nashville with me a month ago. He said I had a big foot and I said: 'Don't you always find that good horses—that is, blooded horses, you know—always have big feet?'

"'He says, 'Oh, yes, that's the rule.'

"'Well,' says, 'isn't it true that jackasses always have small feet?'

"'And he says, 'Oh, yes, that's true too.'

After that Dr. Hart changed the subject to the prospects for a good cotton crop, which were not encouraging.

—To be entirely relieved of the aches and pains of rheumatism means a great deal, and Hood's Sarsaparilla does it.

MANILA CIGARS.

Cigar dealers who have large surplus stocks of Cuban and other tobaccos on hand are keeping an eye on Manila as a source of the American tobacco supply in the near future, says the St. Louis Republic. Manila cigars are cheap; the best of them can be bought at the native stands for 5 cents each, and a very good smoke can be had at the prices of the despised two-for. The old cone-shaped Manila cigar, or cheroot, which was supposed to give the best smoking when lit at the thin end, is rapidly going out of fashion and modern shapes are taking its place. The Americans in Manila are taking kindly to the tobacco in the form of both cigars and cigarettes, and it is predicted that as soon as the Manila cigars are introduced in the states they will become the rage. It is quite likely that steps may be taken to prevent the importation of the bad qualities of tobacco which in times past have given a bad reputation to this country to the Manila product. There are eight large cigar and cigarette factories in Manila, which employ from 400 to 2,000 operatives each. Beyond these houses, which confine themselves mainly to the higher grades of the market, there are nearly 100 smaller factories.

BRITISH FLEET IN MANILA BAY.

One of the finest stories of the war, and the finer for its unexpected touch in that Americans were not the heroes, has come out in detail. It is told in the San Francisco Examiner by a man whose identity is only indicated by a statement that during its occurrence he was standing on the quarter deck of the Charleston—for the scene was in Manila bay—in company with Captain Glass. But the story, while it has to do with the Dewey fleet, is not that of the great victory of May 1. In the retrospect we are coming to forget what stirring times there were, long after the destruction of the Spanish fleet. Manila did not fall until mid-August and the events gradually leading up to that culmination served to keep the wait exciting. The American fleet had been greatly strengthened. Some ten thousand troops had arrived on transports, and waited only for the navy to cause Manila's downfall before they should make a landing and gain a foothold on the island. Meanwhile, in preparation for the conflict and to guard the interests of their subjects, Germany had sent five war vessels to the scene. France had sent two powerful cruisers, and England, never to be outdone in matters naval, was represented by five ships, of which the Immortalite bore the pennant of the senior officer. Japan, also, was represented. These vessels formed what was called the neutral fleet, though there seemed some reason to question whether, in a serious emergency, the neutrality of Germany and France would be maintained. There was no doubt that the American fleet could dispose of the unaided Spanish opposition, but if France and Germany were to take a hand in the matter, and against us, the outcome would be seriously doubtful. This makes a long preface, but it is essential to an understanding of the real significance of what occurred.

There was a good deal of suppressed excitement as the hours of the torrid August day and night crept slowly by, after Dewey had sent word to the city that he would begin its bombardment in forty-eight hours unless the white flag of surrender flew. Every one of our gray ships was stripped down to the last line of lumber which would not be of absolute service in an engagement. The awnings hung by one stanchion where a dozen did service before, and five minutes would dispose of them. Fires were under every boiler, and only the Olympia's signal was waited for the action to begin. Over to the north of the city, all was activity on the neutral fleet. Refugees had been hurrying to its ships for hours, but now the travel had ceased. Suddenly the English flagship was seen to be moving. England's other ships followed. At first it was thought that the manoeuvre meant only a change of position; but as the line of Britishers swung clear from the neutral fleet and was followed by the English transports it meant more. Where were they going and for what purpose? "Out over the glistening waters of the bay stretched the line of ships, the Immortalite leading. For the first mile or two, they might be going anywhere within the limits of Manila bay." Then from the bridge came the words, "Sir, the English fleet is headed toward Cavite." "That," says the narrator, "meant a lot. Everybody was on the feet in a minute. The Englishmen did not move quickly. It seemed as if they felt the responsibility of the action they were taking and desired to add to its impressiveness by deliberation of movement. On they came, slowly, silently, and with that stately grace which is only possessed by the modern warship." Did they intend to offer some dictation as to what Americans should do? That was the commoner theory. The ships drew nearer. The speed of all was shut off, except that of the Immortalite, which made for the centre of our line. She swung up close to the Olympia, and it was seen that her guard was paraded, her men at attention. Then the British ensign was dipped in salute and from her decks came the notes of "The Star Spangled Banner." Then from the halyards flew a signal asking for anchorage. Back went the answer from the Olympia, and with the last note of America's national air Dewey's hand gave the signal which ordered his marksmen to reply with "God Save the Queen." Amid the hurrahs of English and American "tars," through our lines steamed the ships, the Immortalite standing on a line with the Olympia. "No need," says the writer, "for questions then. England had made her declaration, and side by side lay the two fleets. The world was notified that the Anglo-Saxon alliance was a reality;" and on the 13th, when the line of battle was formed, the English flagship swung in behind us, and stood between our fleet and the cruisers of France and Germany. Little Japan had followed the English lumber which would not be of absolute

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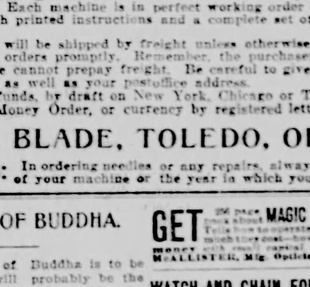

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Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

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THE TOOTH OF BUDDHA.

The solitary tooth of Buddha is to be contained in what will probably be the most valuable coffer in the old world, says the London Chronicle. A Shan chieftain recently sent to Moulmein, in Burmah, an emerald worth, it is declared, two lakhs of rupees, in order that the Burmese Buddhists might include it among the jewels which they are going to send to Ceylon in order to adorn the tooth-holding coffer. Jewelry worth 30,000 rupees had been already received from Rangoon and Mandalay, and the Moulmein Buddhists have themselves collected jewels to the value of 85,000 rupees. Thus the total value of the jewelry adorning the coffer will be about three and a half lakhs.

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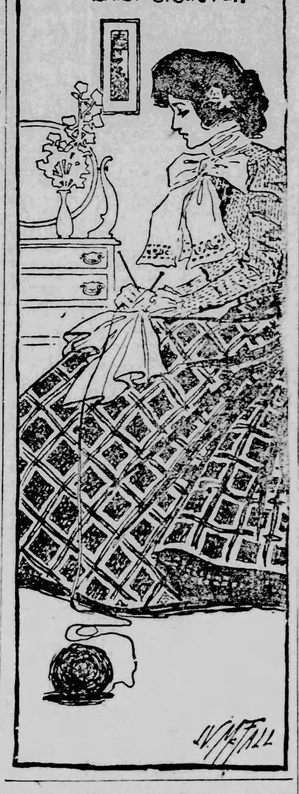
FORTUNE LEFT TO SCIENCE

By his will, the late Alfred Nobel, the Swedish dynamite manufacturer, left almost the whole of his fortune to be converted into an international fund for the advancement of scientific research. The bequest, however, was disputed by the relatives of the deceased, and litigation ensued. It is now announced that a compromise has been reached whereby the relatives receive about $1,000,000 of the property, the balance, amounting to about $7,000,000, being used as designated by Mr. Nobel. This will give, under the terms of the will, five prizes annually of about $41,000 each to persons making the most important discovery in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine.

THE HOUSEHOLD

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON



Here and There

An amusing story is told in a book devoted to Scotch peculiarities of an inquiry that was once being made as to the cause of the potato disease, and a number of leading farmers and agriculturists in Scotland were invited to give their views on the subject in a farmers' journal which was published by the Blackwoods. All sorts of answers were received, and among them one, evidently serious, in which the writer said:

"I thocht at first it was a dispensation of Almichty God, but now I believe it is an insect."

The sturdy old Scotchman is like a great many other people in the world who, when things go wrong, are inclined to shift the responsibility to a Higher Power and leave it there, until they discover that it is something which a little common sense and hard work will remedy. From the point of view of teaching the cheerful endurance of what cannot be remedied, this may be very well, but from that of a certainty that there are no conditions so bad but what they can be bettered, it is all wrong. Nothing ever just "happens." There is no such thing as chance. Whatever seems outside of human control or reckoning is so because of a failure to understand the law, the divine law, by which the seed bringeth forth fruit after its kind, sooner or later, after its sowing. Could every event be traced to its source, it would be found that instead of being "a dispensation" it is a legitimate and natural consequence of somebody's past action or condition.

It is a good thing, then, when things go wrong with us not to spend time in considering how best to bear "a dispensation," from which there is no appeal, nor, on the other hand, in mourning over the "insect" that, in the shape of a mistake, may be burdening and mis-shaping our lives. It is better far to recognize our failure, then to turn face frontward and without fear or favor, struggle with the difficulties of our own creation until they are conquered and vanish away.

Then, again, even though it seems that what you are suffering is not a product of your own mistake, but has been handed on to you from those who have lived in the long ago, that the wrong comes from some "trait inborn," yet remember:

"There is no thing you cannot overcome.
Back of thy parents and grandparents lies
The great Eternal Will, that, too, is thine
Inheritance—strong, beautiful, divine;
Sure lever of success for one who tries."

If women do not make the most and best of themselves in these later days, it is not because the way is not pointed out to them in thoughts "that breathe and words that burn." Not long ago the fiery energies of the very young and enthusiastic Edward Bok escaped from the meshes of the net by which he usually restrains them, and the result is the complete "blotting out" of the woman who dares to talk from the platform. At least it appeared as if such must be the result, and when Harry Thurston Peck began his talks to wives and mothers in the January Cosmopolitan, there seemed no doubt that the conviction would be forced upon every woman that her dulcet voice must henceforth be heard only within the precincts of the home circle.

And yet, in the face of all of this eloquence, there is to be held in Washington next month a National Council of Women, and I find upon looking over the order of exercises, that there will be open meetings, where will be men, as well as women, and that women will speak from the platform and upon all kinds of subjects—subjects that are of importance to the whole world, for they relate to the evolutionary progress of humanity. They are practical in their bearing upon everyday living, and yet they also concern the deeper things of the spiritual life. Who can doubt that there will be among these speakers, wives and mothers whose love of home and devotion to duty are fully equal to those of the woman who never leaves her own fireside or lets her voice be heard beyond its light.

Yet there is no need to feel aggrieved by the criticisms of Mr. Bok, or those of Mr. Peck, which are much better conceived and expressed, and deserve more thoughtful consideration. Neither, however, can have any more influence in determining the future of women than a fly upon the rim can have in stopping a rapidly revolving wheel, but it is well sometimes to take a view of the reverse side of a medal turned to us, to see if, perchance, some lesson may not be learned from its seeing.

It is frequently exceedingly difficult to do the duty of the hour when some pleasure is wooing to forgetfulness. There come times to all of us in which the struggle to hold fast to the accomplishment of the homely task while the whole nature longs to let it go is almost more than we can endure, especially when the returns seem meager and out of proportion to the effort required. Yet in that very struggle lies the opportunity for a gain in strength of character that will, later, prove invaluable.

Not long ago I chanced upon the following legend, which illustrates, in a striking way, the blessedness of doing the duty of the hour at any cost to the inclination. I will quote it as it stands, leaving each one to gather from the last words his own measure of its meaning:

"A beautiful vision of the Savior had appeared to a monk, and in silent bliss he was gazing upon it. The hour arrived in which it was his duty to feed the poor of the convent. He lingered not in his cell to enjoy the vision, but left to perform his humble duty. When he returned he again saw the blessed vision, and heard these words: "Hadst thou staid, I should have left thee."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

THE BLADE COOK.

There has been a request sent to the Cook for a recipe for a Dutch Fuddle, whatever that may be. Will some Householder who knows this thing when she sees it send directions for encompassing it and oblige, not only the lady from Michigan who sent the request, but the editor also.

Apple Dowdy.

That lines up tolerably well with Dutch Fuddle, doesn't it, and the Cook knows how to make it, too.

Butter a baking dish and line the bottom and sides with buttered slices of bread. Fill the dish with thin slices of apples, grate over them a little nutmeg. Mix a half cup each of water and molasses together, and pour over the apples; sprinkle over this a half cupful of brown sugar; cover with more buttered bread. Cover the top of the baking dish with a tin plate and bake in a moderate oven for two hours. When done, loosen the edges with a knife, and turn out of the dish. Serve hot with sugar and cream.

Or perhaps some one may fancy a Quaking Pudding.

The Cook makes that occasionally, and in this wise: One half box gelatine, 5 eggs, 1 teaspoonful vanilla, 1½ pints milk, one-half cupful sugar, one-fourth cupful of powdered sugar. Cover the gelatine with cold water, soaking it one-half hour. Put the milk on to boil, beat the yolks of the eggs and the half cupful of sugar together until light, then stir into the boiling milk; add the gelatine and stir over the fire for a minute to thicken. Take from the fire, add the vanilla, pour in a mold, and set it away to harden. When ready to serve beat the whites to a foam, add gradually the powdered sugar, beating all the time; after the sugar is all added, beat until it will stand alone. Turn the pudding from the mold, heap the whites around it, and serve. This is enough for a family of eight.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

Perhaps it was because the gray sky and the fast-flying snowflakes made her a bit lonely, that when the editor had written that head-line she looked at it meditatively, wondering if it had become merely an empty title, and if she were the only surviving member of the once prosperous and helpful club; or if the other members, discouraged perhaps by some unintentional, but none the less undeserved lack of recognition in the past, were quietly "biding their time" and would eventually come again to the weekly gatherings.

With this thought came another, that she would send a hearty invitation to every one of the original members and to all others interested in this department, to "lend a hand," describe some of the pretty things they made or received for Christmas gifts, and be sure, that while our space is so limited that only one or two descriptions can be given at a time, every letter received will at least be acknowledged, and the design used as soon as is possible.

With this thought in her mind, she left her writing in answer to a tap at the door of the sanctum, and lo! there was one good soul already, who, in reply to a request for the pattern some time since, brought directions for making

Fluted Lace.

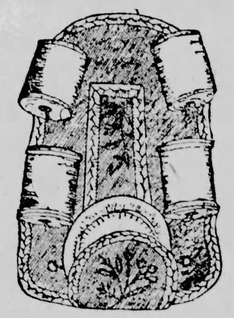
1st row; cast on 22 stitches; knit 16, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, knit 2.
2nd row; k 9, purl 11, leave 3 stitches, turn.
3rd row; k 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.
4th row; k 10, purl 11, k 3.
5th row; k 18, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.
6th row; k 11, purl 11, leave 3 stitches, turn.
7th row; purl 11, k 5, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.
8th row; knit plain.
9th row; k 3, purl 11, k 6, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.
10th row; k 24, leave 3 stitches, turn.
11th row; purl 11, k 7, o, n, o, n, o, k 2.
12th row; slip and bind 6, k 21, begin with 1st row.

This is a nice pattern worked out in silk or Saxony yarn.—A Silent Reader from Missouri.

Now with "A Silent Reader" enrolled as its first returning member, the Fancy Work editor hopes that the club may take a new start and promises to do her best to make it once more the successful enterprise it was a year or so ago.

A Traveling Companion.

This useful little article is made of gray linen. The back measures 3½x5 inches; the scissors-pocket, 1x2½; and the needle-book, 2x2. All are bound with brown silk braid. The needle-case has a little flower outlined on it in brown silk, as has also the scissors-pocket. This is



stitched on the back on three sides, leaving the top open for the scissors.

The needle-book is attached to the back at the top; the flannel between the covers is button-hole-stitched around with brown silk. Eight eyelet-holes are worked in the back, as shown in the illustration, and the spools kept in place by a piece of the braid run through them and the eyelets, and tied on the back.

The Cozy Corner

BELLE MAHONE.

Soon beyond the harbor bar
Shall my bark be sailing far;
O'er the world I'll wander lone,
Sweet Belle Mahone.
O'er thy grave I weep good-bye,
Hear, oh, hear my lonely cry;
O! without thee, what am I?
Sweet Belle Mahone.

Chorus—
Sweet Belle Mahone.
Sweet Belle Mahone.
Wait for me at heaven's gate,
Sweet Belle Mahone.

Lonely like a withered tree,
What is all the world to me,
Life and light were all in thee,
Sweet Belle Mahone.
Daisies are growing o'er
All my heart can e'er adore;
Shall I meet thee never more?
Sweet Belle Mahone.

Calmly sweetly slumber on—
Only one I call my own;
While in tears I wander lone,
Sweet Belle Mahone.
Faded now seems everything,
But when comes eternal spring
With thee I'll be wandering,
Sweet Belle Mahone.

In sending the words to the above, Mrs. J. H. B. says: "Having quite a collection of the 'old time songs,' I cheerfully copy this one, trusting it will give pleasure to more than the person who asked for it."

Thanks are also due to Mrs. J. H. A., who sent two verses of the song, in response to the same request.

Dear Cozy Corner friends, do any of you know real diamonds? I think many people fancy they are wearing real, genuine stones when they are merely imitations, while others are wearing diamonds and don't know it, and many more would wear them if they only appreciated their value.—Mrs. D.

You can never really build until you build aright. To try to do less is just so much loss of time."—E. L.

F. F. J. to H. A. F. respondeth: "The woman of to-day declares her right to a share in the earnings, and should have it. Besides, all husbands are not so easily won over by a kiss; some of them are brutal enough to repel every advance made by the wife.

"H. A. F. should get a home where he can lavish those tender words and loving looks, which sound well in fiction, but are rather soft in real life."

Love is the elixir of everlasting life, which gives the soul immortality."—E. L.

A Lone Housekeeper writes: "I am not married, neither am I an old maid, at least not a 'Cynical Old Maid.' Mother having gone to a better land several years ago, and my elder sisters having married, I am left, as my nom signifies, 'a lone housekeeper.

At first it seemed impossible for me to assume all the cares and responsibilities of the home, but I made up my mind to do the best I could, and am glad to say I have not made a failure of it, and have even been called, by my good friends, of course, an ideal housekeeper.

"So much to encourage other Cozy Cornerites who may feel over-weighted with the cares and responsibilities of life. Do your best, and be assured you will not often fail.

"I want to say a few words to our bachelor friend, H. A. F. Judging from his letter, he must be an ideal man, and worthy of any woman's love. I cannot see why any man with the love of God in his heart should not have a home, so let him cheer up and choose for himself a life companion, and I venture to say his will be a 'happy home.'"

"Man's constitution is based on the principle of love."—E. L.

Dear Cozy Corner, will you enlighten me? Am I hopelessly antiquated, nervous and fussy, because I cannot adapt myself to the too, too prevalent custom of gum-chewing?

In the good old days, when we entertained callers by the performance upon the piano of "The Maiden's Prayer" and "Silvery Waves" and regaled them with such vocal selections as "Belle Mahone" and "Pass Under the Rod," no girl with the slightest pretension to good breeding would have been guilty of the habit to which I refer.

When I timidly ventured a few evenings since to hint this fact to a certain college-bred miss, who had made my evening at the theatre miserable by her very audible mastication of her favorite brand of 'Pepsin,' she intimated that ideas of the 'eternal fitness of things' had changed with the incoming of a new generation, and that it might be well for me to relegate my opinions on this subject, with other old-fashioned 'notions,' to a back shelf; and possibly she was right."—Mrs. J. H. A.

Joy has this to say to H. A. F.:—The most amusing letter—to me—which has been in the Cozy Corner recently, is the one from H. A. F., in which he describes his ideal home.

It reminded me of a young couple who knew all about how children should be raised, but, when they were given a son, instead of the model of perfection their friends anticipated, he grew up to be most wretchedly bad. After experience came to them, they were forced to admit, that they had over-estimated their own knowledge of the subject of child-raising.

So H. A. F., may think he knows all about certain things, but when he gets down to the stern realities of life, his beautiful theories may not materialize. If he will take unto himself a wife and return ten years hence and tell us how the institution called home ought to be run, we may take some stock in his theories.

I number among my friends, many sweet, amiable women, who are the best of wives and mothers, but who are married to men who are perfect brutes. If these women, after years of silent suffering relieve the burden on their hearts by writing down on paper the agony, shame and sorrow of their lives, what right have we to condemn them?

They cannot go to their friends for sympathy, for any true woman will cover the faults of her husband. Home is a sacred place and love is also sacred, but that does not alter the fact that many unhappy homes, and loves, exist. Women are expected to love on through years of neglect, and loneliness of spirit, even though their idol has long since tumbled ignominiously from his pedestal.

I have not lost my faith in mankind, though it has often been sorely tried, but with added years, comes increasing wisdom, and because of the faults of the few, I do not condemn the many. My faith in my own sex has never wavered, though it too, has been sorely tried.

To those wives who have met with sorrow and disappointment in the husbands of their youth let me say, if you still love your husband through all, I am sure that an abundance of patience and as much sweetness of temper as you can command, will in the end, bring all things right; your troubles will be mere pin-pricks compared with those of the wife whose illusions of matrimony are all dispelled, and whose love is entirely dead for the man, with whom, for her children's sake, she must finish this weary journey of life.

To her let me whisper a word of consolation. After all, does it matter whether we are happy or not? If we do our duty always and conduct ourselves nobly in the strife, we shall gain something more than mere earthly happiness.

Banish as much as possible from your thoughts the stretch of dreary years, the loneliness of spirit, and lack of sympathy, which may be yours before you are called to enter into the great beyond, and God will give you strength to live just one day at a time.

This is easy to say, I know, but so hard to do; still I do not come to you in inexperience as did H. A. F.; I have eaten of the tree of knowledge, and have more often found its fruit bitter than sweet, and the moral of my little preachification is this: "Let us be more charitable and less quick to condemn others until we know all the facts in the case."

"Ye judge according to the flesh; but I judge no man."

Joy sends a poem which will be used in a future number of The Blade.

LIFE'S GATEWAYS.

Those who have read this book speak of its helpfulness. It can be had now, with a year's subscription to the Blade, by sending $1.25 to Miss Emily S. Bouton, Toledo, Ohio. All who can do a sum in arithmetic will see how much they can save by this combination of desirable things.

AN IMPORTANT GATHERING

THIRD TRIENNIAL OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

To Be Held in Washington in February—Proclamation of Its President.

The following proclamation to the women of the United States has been issued by the president of the national council of women, Mrs. May Wright Sewall, and is its own explanation. More will be said of this meeting hereafter as it will be most important and far-reaching in its influence:

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

Members and friends of the National Council of Women of the United States:

The third triennial of the National council will convene in Washington, D. C., February 13. The formal opening will be preceded by a religious service on the afternoon of February 12. A prefatory business meeting will be held in the parlors of the Arlington hotel on Saturday evening, February 11. Business meetings will occupy the mornings of Monday, February 13, and Saturday, February 18. The formal opening will occur on the evening of Monday, February 13. The mornings of the 14th-17th inclusive, and the evenings of the 13th-18th, inclusive, will be occupied by public sessions. The formal adjournment, which is fixed for the evening of Saturday the 18th, will be followed on the afternoon of Sunday the 19th by a religious service.

The meetings will be held in the Universalist church, corner of Tenth and G streets.

The term now closing like the one which closed with the triennial of 1895, has covered a period of four years, instead of three as contemplated by the constitution. These years have been fraught with events the significance of which all men and women, who, actuated by humanitarian sentiments, are working in any line of reform, feel keenly.

The membership of the council has received important accessions, both in national organizations and local councils. The program, which will be published later, will provide for a statement of what has been accomplished in all the departments of work under council auspices. Each national organization belonging to the council will be represented adequately on the program as well as in the business meetings by its own appointees.

The annual executive sessions of the council have already grown to an important size which justifies giving them hardly less time than is now given to the triennial. It will doubtless be matter of disappointment to many of our council women that the triennial shall follow so closely upon the latest annual executive. However, the interest and enthusiasm of our national council were not exhausted by the nine public and the three business meetings which constituted the latest executive; and although the last meeting occupied an entire day, much business was left undone.

The program of the triennial will include:

First.—Discussion and action upon interests and plans relating strictly to council affairs.

Second.—Resumes of the achievements of the closing term and presentations of the work of the immediate future.

Third.—Discussion of great public interests from woman's point of view including such topics as Expansion, Imperialism, Peace and International Arbitration, the Condition of Hawaiian Women, etc.

One of the most interesting features of the council's work will be the presentation of the progress of the council idea abroad, and of plans now maturing for the second quinquennial of the international council to be covened in London, June 27, 1899, where the national council of the United States must have an adequate representation.

Council headquarters will be at the Arlington hotel. The railroad secretary (elected by the executive board at Omaha), Miss Lucy E. Anthony, may be addressed at 1830 Diamond street, Philadelphia, Pa. During preparations for the triennial the president's office has been made a central bureau of correspondence concerning program and specific plans; general information may be obtained from the office of the corresponding secretary given below.

Who are members of the council? All women belonging to national organizations, to state councils and local councils affiliated with the national are members, and eligible to attend all of its sessions.

Who are eligible to participate in business meetings?

(a) The general officers of the National council.
(b) The president and one representative from each national organization and from each state and local council constituting the national council.
(c) Members of the cabinet.
(d) Patrons.
(e) Members of the standing committees.
(f) Annual contributors.

The bond under which organizations are aggregated into the national council is so light that his enumeration of the classes linked together by it, is necessary to suggest to the remote members of many of our organizations the privileges within the council attaching to membership. It is the earnest hope of the executive board of the national council that the third triennial will be conspicuous for the adequate representation at its meetings of all interests included within the council; for careful preparation for the discussion of the grave questions that confront all thoughtful people living in these serious days, and for the magnanimity and sympathy which are the essence of the council idea. May all members and observers come to the third triennial with the reverent desire to be led by the light. On behalf of the executive.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL,
President,
633 North Pennsylvania st., Indianapolis, Ind.
LOUISE BARNUM ROBBINS,
Corresponding Secretary,
25 Broad st., Adrian, Mich.

The Merry Go-Rounds

Miss Prudence presents to-day a few of the many interesting letters written to the M. G. R. on the subject of "Bible Reading in Schools."

Next week this column will be devoted to the numerous answers to Anglo-American's question concerning the favorite hymn of each member.

In two weeks Miss Prudence will print a Side-Tracked Symposium. Look out for that, all ye who have written letters that never appeared.

Concerning the subject under consideration to-day, High School Girl says:

"It should depend entirely upon the disposition of the teacher. If she is an earnest student of the Bible she will read it intelligently to her pupils. It is an exercise which I, as a pupil, enjoy very much, and should greatly miss it if it were omitted from our chapel exercises."

Va. Charlie thinks it is not right to discuss such a question in a paper like the Blade, which goes into so many homes, and among people who differ so materially in opinion: He says:

"I have heard Protestants remark that it did not look well for a teacher to read the Bible in school for form's sake, and in order to make an impression on the parents and school directors; but I am sure no one would object to their doing so for the love of God, and for the good of the children."

Calhouner says:

"I read the Bible in my school every morning, and have had the pleasure of seeing several of my scholars come out boldly for Christ. So far I have needed no other means of securing obedience than loyal adherence to our flag—and to the Bible."

Boadieca very sensibly remarks:

"In N. E. Girl's experience the Bible has proven to be an appropriate book for school usage, while with Bonnie Burnie the opposite effect was produced; hence, let each teacher choose of reading, since he is far better able to understand the needs of his particular school and section of country, than any other teacher could be."

Brown Eyes writes:—"I agree with Kaela in regard to this subject. There are children by the thousands who have never heard God's name at home, or anywhere else, save in curses and blasphemy.

Whip-Poor-Will thinks it a good plan to read the Bible in the schools, since there are many children who seldom if ever hear it mentioned in their homes.

Newcomer has this to say:—"Since the children of Catholics and non-believers are probably in the minority in her school, is Bonnie Burnie practicing the principles of liberty, equality and respect for the rights of all, by excluding the Bible from the remainder of her pupils because of the opinions of this minority?

I taught for several years, reading a portion of Scripture each morning. In the two different schools where I taught, there were Catholic children; they were not required to join in the reading, only to remain quiet while the others read. I did not consider that I had the right either to compel them to read the Bible, or to exclude it on their account."

A Farmer's Daughter and Susie Sunbeam are both in favor of having the Bible read in the schools, though the former asks: "Is it right for little children to play 'meeting' at school? I know of a school where the little girls at noon and recess go into the woods where they preach, pray, sing, shout, call for 'mourners' and sometimes even go through the act of baptism!"

Red Head goes a bit farther, saying: "Certainly the Bible should be read in the schools, and more than that, I think a teacher should not begin a day of school without having prayer with the scholars at the close of the reading. Of course it will be difficult at first, but they will be rewarded for the effort."

Xenie takes the "contrary side" and agrees with Bonnie Burnie thusly: "You are not alone in your opinion concerning this subject. I know of many families who, if they thought their children would hear the Protestant Bible read in school, would keep them at home."

Toad tells of a teacher who, after reading a chapter each morning from the Bible would ask a few questions for the benefit of the smaller pupils, the older ones remaining quiet. One morning he asked: "Who was the first man" and was answered by a general chorus of: "Adam." To the question that followed: "Who was the first woman?" there was no response until a small hand went up and the answer came loud and clear, "Mrs. Adam."

It seems as if Miss Prudence had heard that story before, but possibly the incident has occurred more than once.

Dark Eyes writes:—"I have taught for nearly six years, and have never failed to open the day's work with Scripture reading, and the Lord's prayer, repeated by myself and the children, all standing; there have been Catholic children present but they never objected.

"In my reading I have tried to select the most interesting and appropriate passages. In one school, after finishing the lesson one morning, a boy of ten years raised his hand and when I inquired what was wanted he quickly asked: 'Teacher, who is Jesus?' Imagine it, in this Christian land! Remember, 'A word in season, how good a thing it is' and let us be ever ready to speak it."

Etcetera has this for our Bonnie: "B. B., your reason for not reading the Bible in school savors of eloquence, but to me it lacks argument. My school of fifty pupils consists of Catholics, Protestants and unbelievers. I think I respect the rights of all, but I would be sorry to have to discard the Bible. We worship the same God; the same Christ gave his life for all. While there are subjects that cause contention, there are so many beautiful ones about which there is no dispute that we need not touch the disputed ones.

"What is more beautiful than the twenty-third psalm? The history of the creation is full of interest omitting all but the more prominent genealogies. The love story of Isaac and Rebecca is novel and intersting, the poetry of David as beautiful as I have yet found elsewhere. Where is history more touching than that connected with the life of Joseph; last but not lest I mention the story of Bethlehem.

"Indeed, I think the entire book could be taught without hard feeling if we taught the Bible itself and not creed; that, I consider wrong to teach either at home or school. Teach children to respect God, and they will respect themselves and everyone else."

Truthseeker asks some questions in connection with this subject that Miss Prudence submits to her young people without comment. He says:

"As a matter of fact we should study the Bible as we would any other book, guided by our reason only.

"Do we invoke the aid of high heaven when we study the laws of mathematics, or investigate any of the phenomena of nature?

"Is Divine aid necessary in mastering the most profound subjects in science?

"In art and in sculpture is it necessary that the hand of a master be guided by omnipotence?"

"Then let reason be our guide when we read the Bible, and our knowledge of it will be far more valuable than as if we had been guided by the shadowy hand of faith for:

"It is only in dreams that a ladder is thrown
From the weary earth, to the sapphire walls;
But the dreams depart, and the vision falls,
And the sleeper awakes on his pillow of stone."

"Whatever our thoughts or ideas on any subject may be, we can at least temper them with charity and kindness and in the study of any subject however important, we should never admit a conclusion, without first comprehending its reason.

"I imagine if Bible students would supplicate the holy Brahm, he would find much beauty and inspiration in the tenets of the Gautama. By this method he might learn much of the mysteries of life, and find a grand, wild beauty in the Koran. Who can tell?"

Miss Prudence has a suggestion to offer: In the future let her boys and girls confine themselves to one subject in their letters and let them be brief, grammatical and generally correct.

In this way, the Chaperone will be able to classify the communications, and our columns will appear less like that valuable book of Mr. Webster's, which the old lady found "Real interestin' only it changed the subject so often."

Then, about once a month, the space will be given to chatty greetings from one member to the other and our "visiting" will not interfere with our more serious, though equally interesting work.

With this symposium, the discussion of subject of "The Bible In the schools" closes, the Chaperone feeling that enough has been said and very well said, on both sides.

OUR BADGE.

Every member of the Merry-Go-Rounds should have a badge. It costs but 15 cents now, and the time is not far away when no more can be bought.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

The puzzles for this week have been necessarily omitted but will be given in the next issue. Let those disposed to grumble remember that accidents will happen in the best of families, and possess themselves in patience.—Ed.

Answers to Puzzles of January 19.

1.—Our Wonder Column.
2.—The Philippine Islands.
3.—Haulm, Aboma, Wizen, Allbi, Ideal, Infra, Primals, Hawaii, finals, Manila.
4.—7,854[15 inches, diameter of globe.
5.—Fravi was the name applied to such persons in Italy and especially in Venice who performed a deed of great danger for money. It is now chiefly confined to hired assassins. The fanatical Turks called themselves fravi when they arose and then rushed upon the ranks of the enemy to die rather than surrender or retreat, were considered by the Italians as fravi.
6.—Colton wrote:

"He that knows himself knows others; and he that is ignorant of himself could not write a very profound lecture on other men's heads."

Chat.

Owing to a "general clearin' up time" in the academy, things have been destroyed that should have been preserved, consequently any pupil who fails to see their communications sent in previous to this date, will please write again.

The name of the first scholar sending a correct answer to Badger's puzzle will be printed in Chat.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

AND ISN'T IT MY BOY OR GIRL,
THE WISEST, BRAVEST PLAN,
WHATEVER COMES OR DOESN'T COME,
TO DO THE BEST YOU CAN?

PHOEBE CARY.

JACK FROST, MAGICIAN.

The story given to-day is taken from a volume entitled The Flight of a Pigeon and Other Stories, by Arthur and Maud Wood Henry, of Toledo. The pretty book is deserving of wide recognition in literature for children.

There was a time once in the long ago, when the earth bloomed perpetually, breaking forth each morning into new verdure and blossom. Seasons came and went, but brought no change. Fruitage time tossed fair burdens into the apron of the earth-mother, mellow burdens swollen with ripening, and almost bursting with the juices they held. But buds and fruits were twins, ever clasping hands and melting one into the other.

At this happy beginning of the world, there reigned a great god whose countenance was so dazzling, so bright a color of gold, that few could look upon it without becoming blind. Yet many braved the shining face of their idolatrous worship and looked until stricken to the ground. For the yellow god kept watch over his people from high up in the heavens, swinging his huge head from side to side of the earth once every day. At twilight he wrapped a veil of gorgeous hues about his face, and then the people dared to turn their eyes full upon him. Until night they sat watching him. This gratified the sun-god well, so to please them and to prolong their rapturous gaze, he caused the veil to change its color constantly. His great head was mutlled in vivid crimson, burning sapphires, and greens more tender than the grass blade. While idolaters bowed in the presence of these marvels, the veil would be rent asunder, and above a filmy border of rose and yellow shone the burnished brow of the god. It was only for a moment that he consented thus to show himself. When grown tired of his own brilliant efforts, he would sink lazily away in a dull blue haze for the night, appearing again next morning in a covering as luminous, though more ethereal.

One of the earth's people during the reign of this haughty and self-loving god, was a roystering fellow who cared little or nothing for religion of any sort. He commanded a band of queer little followers as rollicking and freakish as himself. This fellow, who was known by the name of Jack Frost, led an idle enough life, whiling away most of his time in quest of adventure. But, despite his vagrant proclivities, he was good-hearted and a power in his way. He possessed magic. He could at any moment he chose make himself invisible, and with this fascinating but fearful accomplishment he was able to play rare pranks, you may be sure.

It was only when Jack Frost met and was conquered, by as dainty a bit of handiwork as the earth ever produced, that he settled down to a quieter existence. She was a fay, of diminutive proportions, but entrancing beauty. She led a winsome band of her own, but night always found her asleep beneath one of her favorite trees, unattended. Sometimes the holly berry bent its scarlet fruit and polished leaves above her. Sometimes it was the mistletoe or the hemlock. It was here one starlit night after the sun-worshipers had fallen fast asleep on their roofs that Jack Frost found her. Her bosom stirred as faintly as the branches of the holly moved by the evening winds. The waxen eyelids trembled as the daring fellow gazed; but when once parted, fell again shashed at his admiration. After this, friendship was an easy matter. They were soon as deeply in love as a fay and vagabond could possibly be. Jack Frost almost forsook his wild companions, and instead of scouring the country for adventure, spent his time in building bowers for the fay queen and weaving pretty love-tales.

One night as she slept as usual beneath the boughs of a forest tree, an idea came to Jack Frost. He would seek her out and while she slumbered rear a castle about her, so that upon awakening she would find herself imprisoned in a house more beautiful than any bower he had ever made.

But of what to build it was a question that puzzled him sorely. Finally he remembered his magic. He scarcely knew the extent of his own power, and knew nothing at all about its source, which, in truth, had rarely bothered him.

"The very thing," he cried, "I will set about it."

He experimented with several materials, but decided that none looked quite so beautiful in the moonlight as a sparkling substance, whiter than marble, which he had contrived to produce. It shimmered as a million stars when he sifted it through his fingers. But it was cold, and clung to his palms until they were numb. Not at all daunted, Jack bent all his energies to the work. Before dawn, which was the time the fay queen always arose, the castle stood completed. Over the door Jack had pencilled the word "Frost," that his sweetheart might know of his handiwork. Oh! it was a wondrous castle, so pure and sparkling and made so excellently. Within, the bewitching fay lay dreaming, her rosy lips apart. Jack Frost lingered until the dawn, hidden, for he could not resist the desire to behold her amazement. But the fay did not awaken. Jack thought it might be the coolness of the castle which wooed her to further dreams, though the reason of this peculiarity of his magic he could not tell. Presently he stole away, thinking the queen would surely soon arise.

An hour later he stole that way again, but to his great astonishment the castle had completely disappeared. The ground was unusually wet where it had been, and under a tree near by sat the queen of the fays, sobbing unremittingly. Her frock was spoiled. The poor little creature, draggled and damp as she was, would not be consoled, but instead actually hurled reproachful words at her disappointed lover for the trick he had played upon her. She had awakened in time to see his name above the portals before the front wall fell.

Jack Frost instantly saw that this was the work of the sun-god. He had arisen, ill-natured like enough, and seeing the lovely castle built by the irreverent roysterer, had applied his scorching rays and melted it where it stood. There was the water in proof of this. So Jack betook himself to his own domain and began to plot revenge. He sprang up at last, waved his hat three times in the air and exclaimed in a loud voice:

"I have it."

For a time he capered about ridiculously, then settled to quiet converse with himself.

"With my magic," he said, "I will blight the earth, shrivel up all the flowers and spoil the fruit. I will do it in the night while the ugly old god sleeps, and I will use the very same material which built the fay's castle, for I remember well the ground was strangely yellow where it had stood. I will conjure up something to make the effect more disastrous. And I must have my men to do the work this very night."

Since the leader of the vagabond band had deserted, the little retinue had become listless and dispirited. It was with much joy that they hailed the appearance of their chief. They gather around him clamorously, but he revealed only so much of his mission as would insure their assistance. That night they waited restlessly until the sun-god should have finished his splendid exit. When the flaming veil was withdrawn they stole forth with subdued glee to obey the mandates of their leader. Then it was that Jack Frost unfolded his magnificent plan of revenge. All through the hours of darkness they worked together stealthily, making no sound to betray their employment. Countless stars blinked solemnly above them, but Jack Frost had no fear of them. They were lesser gods than the ruler of the day, and strove not for worship.

Next morning the sun-god rubbed his sleepy eyes and yawned behind his rosy veil. Then he swept the film from his face and appeared to the world pompous and radiant. But what was this he beheld? Was he yet dreaming? Or had some strange magic touched his earth? Below him, as far as his great eyes could see, stretched a white mantle. It lay upon the ground and roofs, hung its festoons like feathers from the bushes, and not a bluebell raised its head to

drink the morning dew. But all the earth had blossomed in frost flowers. Every dainty cup had a sparkling lining. Its color was gone. There was no rose to lift its early fragrance to the sun-god, no violet to timidly worship.

He swung higher into the heavens—this astonished lord—and as he looked he grew more furious. He seethed with rage, spit fire from his huge mouth, and sent flame-daggers from his eyes to pierce the earth.

"What is this I behold?" he cried. "While I slept, that unequally roysterer, whose foolish castle I spoiled but yester morn, has been abroad with his mischief-making band. He thinks it a fine frolic, no doubt, but I will show him how insignificant is his power to mine. He may create, but I can destroy."

So saying the god blew fiery breaths upon the white world below, but his passion only added to its beauty. It sent back a shimmering reflection of his own rays that almost dazzled his eyes. In his fury the god forgot the people who worshiped him, and smote them with heat until they ran for shelter to the furthermost corners of their dwellings. At last all this began to have effect. Slowly the earth commenced to lose its sparkling mantle, and the bluebell and wild rose dropped their silver linings, but Jack Frost had worked well. He had laid his blight on fruit and flower. The sun-god only scorched them into blackness. The trees alone retained their beauty. And this was the freakish impulse of the night-worker, who in sacrilegious mockery of the sun-god's many colored veil, had turned the leaves of green to scarlet, brown and gold.

After this the god and Jack Frost were hated rivals. Both possessed a dread power. Night ended the sway of the sun and left the earth to the mercy of the magic roysterer. Sometimes, when he felt so inclined, Jack Frost would cease for many months to meddle with the sun-god's handiwork. Then the god, feeling secure at last, would breathe freely, much relieved, and exert his power to renew the perpetual summer of verdure and blossom. But when he had wrought his marvels and covered the earth with radiant bloom, the blight would come again and again until it had killed all living vegetation. Not all, for the holly, the mistletoe and all the favorite trees of the fay queen remained untouched, and in the midst of desolation held aloft their polished leaves of green and ruddy berries. For the sun-god and the fay were united, and the winsome band was ever allied to that of the roysterer Frost. They have worked together for many hundred years, their power perpetuated, while the sun-worshipers have found another god more merciful than the old.

And to this day there are those who point to a white, sparkling night magic and say:

"Jack Frost has come again. Behold his handiwork."

But they do not know that it is Dame Frost who weaves the finest of the silvery laces, sprinkles the diamonds in the cobwebs, and with her nimble fingers etches the quaint ghost-figures on the window panes.

News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated citizen.

EAGAN'S TRIAL.

"GUILTY.

Said to Be the Verdict of the Court Martial.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—A special to the Times-Herald from Washington says:

The dismissal from the military service of the United States without any recommendation for clemency is the verdict passed by the court-martial upon Commissary General Eagan for his recent virulent attack upon Major General Miles. The verdict was reached within 45 minutes after the trial ended yesterday.

Notwithstanding the nature of the court's conclusions, the President can exercise clemency if he so desires and General Eagan's friends will urge that his punishment be confined to relieving him from the duties of commissary general of subsistence and to a detail to garrison duty.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The record of the court-martial in the case of Commissary General Eagan was placed in the hands of Judge Advocate General Lieber to-day for review. Secretary Alger discussed the matter with the President yesterday, and the papers came to the judge advocate general through the usual routine channels. Gen. Lieber could not say to-day how long it will take him to complete the review. When he has concluded with the papers, he will send them along to the adjutant general.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The board of army officers designated by the secretary of war to sit as a court-martial in the case of Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, and conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in connection with his testimony before the war investigating committee,

GEN. MERRITT,
Presiding Officer at the Eagan Trial.

met in the red parlor of the Ebbitt house at 10 o'clock this morning and almost immediately proceeded to the business in hand. The court consisted of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A.; Maj. Gen. James F. Wade, U. S. V.; Gen. A. C. Butler, U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Royal T. Frank, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. George M. Randall, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Jacob Kline, U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. Richard Coulba, U. S. V.; Col. Peter C. Hains, corps of engineers; Col. George L. Gillespie, corps of engineers; Col. Charles R. Suler, corps of engineers; Col. Francis L. Guenther, Fourth artillery; Lieut. Col. George D. Davis, deputy judge advocate, judge advocate of the court. The members of the court, who appeared in full dress uniform, were seated about a long table placed lengthwise of the room, Gen. Merritt, the president of the court, occupying the seat at the head.

The Charges.

The charges and specifications under which Gen. Eagan is to be tried are as follows:

Charge 1—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specifications—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, U. S. army, did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain, submit and read as a part of his testimony, a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish, the following disgraceful, grossly insulting, and ungentlemanly language with reference to the major general commanding the army, namely:

"If and when Gen. Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretense of experiment,' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously. * * * In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar, when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat, covered with the contents of a camp latrine."

This at Washington, D. C., January 12, 1899.

Charge 2—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

Specifications—In that Brig. Gen. Charles P. Eagan, commissary general of subsistence, U. S. army, did, while testifying as a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate the conduct of the War department in the war with Spain, submit and read, as a part of his testimony, a certain written statement in which he did make use of, and thereby publish, the following grossly abusive and unmilitary language with reference to the major general commanding the army, namely:

"If and when Gen. Miles charges that it (meaning tinned fresh beef) was furnished as a 'pretense of experiment,' he lies in his throat, he lies in his heart, he lies in every hair of his head and every pore of his body, he lies wilfully, deliberately, intentionally and maliciously. If his statement is true that this was furnished under 'pretense of experiment,' then I should be drummed out of the army and incarcerated in state prison. If this statement is false, as I assert it to be, then he should be drummed out of the service and incarcerated in prison with other libelers.

"His statement is a scandalous libel, reflecting upon the honor of every officer in the department who has contracted for or purchased this meat, and especially and particularly on the commissary general—myself. In denouncing Gen. Miles as a liar, when he makes this statement, I wish to make it as emphatic and as coarse as the statement itself. I wish to force the lie back into his throat covered with the contents of a camp latrine.

"I wish to brand it as a falsehood of whole cloth without a particle of truth to sustain it, and unless he can prove his statement he should be denounced by every honest man, barred from the clubs, barred from the society of decent people, and so ostracised that the street bootblacks would not condescend to speak to him, for he has fouled his own nest, he has aspersed the honor of a brother officer without a particle of evidence or fact to sustain in any degree his scandalous, libelous, malicious falsehood, viz: that this beef or anything whatever was furnished the army under the 'pretense of experiment.'"

This at Washington, D. C., Jan. 12, 1899.

Eagan Pleads Not Guilty.

The judge advocate when the reading of the court order was concluded turned to Gen. Eagan and inquired whether he objected to any of the members of the court as designated by the order. Gen. Eagan replied: "I do not." The members of the court then arose and took the usual oath which was administered by Col. Davis. The charges and specifications were then read.

At the conclusion of the reading on being requested to plead to the specification to the first charge, he pleaded "Not guilty." To the specifications to the second charge, he pleaded "not guilty, not denying, however, that the specification sets forth correctly a part of the language used." To the second charge he pleaded "not guilty."

Maj. Gen. McCook, retired, a member of the war investigating commission, was the next witness. He was present and heard a part of Gen. Eagan's testimony before the commission. "The impression I had," he said, "was that Gen. Eagan must be laboring under great nervous excitement." He recalled some of the language used, and it agreed substantially with the testimony as published. He was shown a copy of the specifications and identified some of the language as having been used by Gen. Eagan.

Washington, Jan. 26.—When the Eagan court-martial re-assembled today, Judge Advocate Davis stated that he wished to submit formally the testimony of Gen. Miles as read yesterday, as an exhibit in this trial, and with this statement, he said, the prosecution rested its case.

Colonel W. L. Alexander, U. S. A., of the subsistence department, was the first witness called for the defense. He said he returned to Washington from Jamaica in the morning of the day General Eagan gave his testimony before the war investigating commission. Gen. Eagan, he said, was hastily going over papers in connection with his testimony, and showed signs of great excitement. Gen. Eagan nervously handled the papers, and witness had rarely seen a man in such a nervous condition. His manner was so exceptional that he asked Col. Davis, of the commissary department, who was present, whether the general was not ill.

Col. George B. Davis, assistant to Commissary General Eagan, was the next witness. He testified that he had been very closely associated with Gen. Eagan during the last several months. He was in the office the day Gen. Miles gave his testimony before the war commission, and as soon as Gen. Eagan saw the published statement of his testimony he became considerably excited, and had written to Gen. Miles asking as to the truth of an interview published with Miles. As time went on his excitement increased to such an extent that he did not and apparently could not attend to the routine duties of his office. Later on Gen. Eagan reached such a state that he could not attend to any business.

Mr. Rodgers, clerk in the office of the commissary general, was the next witness. He had been in the office since 1891, and since Gen. Eagan came to the office he had seen him frequently every day. After Gen. Miles' statement had been made public, Gen. Eagan's appearance was greatly changed. He looked haggard and worn and of a time was greatly excited. Witness thought that Gen. Eagan had come to believe that public sentiment was strongly against him, and that the public had accepted Gen. Miles' statement as true, and this worried him greatly. As the days passed his nervous disturbance greatly increased until he appeared before the commission. On one occasion the witness went to Gen. Eagan's desk and spoke to him on a matter of office business. As he approached the desk the general said, apparently to himself: "I am a murderer and for gain. I am a murderer and for gain." This he repeated several times in an absent-minded way. He did not appear to notice the witness.

Eagan's Own Testimony.

General Eagan himself was the next witness. He said he entered the volunteer army in 1861 and in 1866 was made a second lieutenant in the regular army. He then briefly gave a history of his military career, which included several campaigns against the Indians. He received a wound in the Modoc war for which he received a brevet. During the war with Spain he had been in his office every day with one exception, and had worked early and late. He had given his testimony before the commission under oath—perfectly so. He had first read Gen. Miles' statement in the Washington papers. For a long time he feared that he might not be called to the commission, but he finally received a summons to appear. Even then he was not fully prepared, as his statement necessarily involved the preparation of records, etc. He had had a conversation with the secretary of war in the course of which he told the secretary he desired to defend himself by bringing proceedings against Gen. Miles, but was told that the immunity granted by the President would prevent any such action. Witness accepted this as the fact but he did not think that this immunity covered the newspaper interview in which Gen. Miles had by inference declared him to be a murderer for gain. Witness said he became greatly excited. This statement of Gen. Miles in the opinion of the witness had taken away his (Eagan's) character. He could not proceed against Gen. Miles in the courts or otherwise and he felt that he might better be dead in the gutter.

During this recital Gen. Eagan's eyes filled with tears, his voice trembled and he spoke very feelingly. His honor as a soldier, he continued, had been attacked and a soldier's honor should be as sacred as the honor of a woman. He had kept his sorrow to himself. He had kept away from the clubs, and very soon he found he could not sleep. He felt that the people of this country had come to believe that he was a dishonest man. "but I am an honest man," said the general with feeling, "and I believe that no one who knows me will believe that I am a dishonest man. My record is clean, my uniform is unsullied, but I have been slandered and wronged."

In answer to a question by his counsel as to whether he had ever received any benefit for any contract he had made Gen. Eagan said with great feeling: "No, on my honor and before my God not one cent's profit gain did I ever receive and yet my office has disbursed $19,000,000 and I am now a poor man, so poor that I have not now sufficient money with which to pay your fee."

As he (Eagan) understood public sentiment the public believed him to be a murderer and forgain, and he was greatly wracked in body and brain in consequence. To was goaded to death and was very glad of a chance to appear before the commission and through them 70,000,000 people in the defense of his honor.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The first witness before the Eagan court-martial today was Mr. David R. McKee, of this city, for many years the agent of the Associated Press. He had known Gen. Eagan for about 45 years. They were intimate friends as boys and young men and the friendship never had been interrupted although they at times had not seen each other for long intervals. During the period between the time Gen. Miles gave his testimony before the war investigating committee and the day on which Gen. Eagan made his statement, the witness saw him two or three times. He then seemed careworn and much preoccupied. Mr. McKee said that the impression Gen. Eagan then made upon him was that he had become insane. Witness always had found him very correct in his bearing and speech and on these occasions his manner was so different that he was greatly shocked and alarmed, and the conclusion witness reached was that Gen. Eagan had lost his mind.

Secretary Alger.

Mr. Russell A. Alger, the secretary of war, was next called to the witness stand. He said that he recalled a conversation he had with Gen. Eagan shortly after Gen. Miles had given his testimony. Gen. Eagan came into his office in an excited state of mind and said it was his wish to prefer charges against Gen. Miles for what he said. "I told him," testified Secretary Alger, "that under the President's order granting immunity to officers who testified before the commission he could not do so."

General Alger was then excused, the members of the court rising to their feet as he withdrew.

Colonel Alexander and Col. Davis were re-called and said that never during their acquaintance with the accused had they known him to use vulgar or profane language. He always had been correct and clean in speech and never had they known him to use such language as was used in his statement before the war commission.

Mrs. Hopkins, the daughter of Gen. Eagan was the next witness. General Eagan's counsel explaining that he called her against the wish of her father and husband, and only because her absence from the trial might be remarked upon. She said her father came home one afternoon and standing in the doorway with a paper in his hand, exclaimed: "General Miles has crucified me." She said she could never forget that scene and said that since that time her father had been a greatly changed man. He could think of nothing else nor talk of anything else than that Gen. Miles had ruined his life. He was from that time on in an alarming condition and when witness was compelled to go to New York she had returned almost at once to help care for her father. The witness spoke with much feeling in regard to her father's changed condition and was given the closest attention of the court.

Mr. Worthington, at this point read Gen. Eagan's military record from the army register, and also read an interview with Gen. Miles printed in a New York newspaper soon after he had made his statement before the war commission, at the conclusion of which the defense rested its case. At 11:10 o'clock a recess was taken until 11.30.

Mr. Worthington, after recess, began the argument for the accused, opening by saying that he contended that by the law of this country, civil, criminal or military, the defendant could not be called to account for what he said before the war investigating commission. He quoted from a number of high authorities to show that if the words spoken were pertinent and material to the case in hand and were not objected to by the tribunal hearing the same, and were not malicious in character, the witness could not be held answerable. The remedy, said Mr. Worthington, lies with the tribunal before which Gen. Eagan gave his testimony. If he had been told by that tribunal that the language was exaggerated and inadmissible, he would have withdrawn his words at once, but at this late day to call him to an account was, said Mr. Worthington, unfair and unwarranted by law. Counsel then called attention to the President's public statement that witnesses were given immunity and declared that this guarantee was claimed by the accused. Under these circumstances he believed Gen. Eagan was perfectly protected against any results such as had been formed upon him by court. He had been accused of a heinous crime. He had been accused in the investigating committee had defended his honor and innocence, as he had a perfect right to do, but using stronger language perhaps, than he should have used. Mr. Worthington next quoted from authorities to show that to convict the accused of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman the offense must be such that any brother officer who should after his conviction take him by the hand or visit his home, or be on intimate terms with him, would himself be disgraced thereby and rendered himself unfit to associate with gentlemen and men of honor. The endorsements of several high reviewing officers in the United States army on the findings of court's martial were quoted as showing that the offense must be exceptionally heinous and such as would unfit the accused for association with right thinking men. One case cited was that of an officer who struck another who was a cripple and called him a liar. General Sherman who reviewed this case disapproved the findings of dismissal of the court and said in effect that this penalty should not be imposed except the offense unfitted the perpetrator for the society of gentlemen, and while he regarded the action of the officer as properly subjecting him to a severe penalty, yet the extreme penalty of dismissal should not be imposed. The findings were disapproved.

Judge Advocate Davis closed the argument and the court-martial took the case

PORTO RICO.

TRUST FUNDS

Carried Off by the Spaniards When They Left Porto Rico.

Correspondence of The Associated Press.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Jan. 20.—The secretary of the Porto Rican treasury estimates that the Spanish authorities made away with between 300,000 and 400,000 pesos of trust funds that were deposited in the treasury here.

These funds consisted of deposits made by foreign line fire and life insurance companies; by public contractors and officers, litigants and judicial officers and others. The amount continues to swell.

By the records of the treasury department, it appears that on October 12, 1898, Gen. Marcias ordered the secretary of finance to publish a notice in the Official Gazette notifying all parties having claims against the treasury to present the same by October 17, thus giving five days for the disposition of this most important matter.

Of course the foreign companies had no knowledge of such proceedings. After the expiration of the five days, which was the last day of the Spanish rule in the islands, General Marcias took snap judgment and held that, as no claimants had appeared, the deposits belonged to his sovereign. He carried the money to Spain.

Pastor Reed Dead.

Denver, Col., Jan. 30.—Rev. Myron Winslow Reed, pastor of the Broadway Temple, and at different times pastor of the Olivet Congregational church, Milwaukee, the First Presbyterian church of Indianapolis, and other churches in the east and south, died at St. Joseph's hospital in this city at 4:55 a. m. to-day, after a protracted illness due to a general breaking down of the system.

Home for Ex-Slaves.

St. Joseph, Mo., Jan. 30.—The National Home for Aged and Dependent Negro ex-Slaves, established here five years ago by several prominent negroes, has passed into the hands of Father Graham, of St Patrick's Roman Catholic church. He says it will continue to be non-sectarian institution.

Plans for the Philippines.

San Diego, Jan. 30.—Admiral Kautz stated to-day that unless orders came changing present plans, the Philadelphia would not sail for Samoa before Friday or Saturday, and there is still uncertainty as to whether the flagship will go there at all.

DANGER IN SODA.

Serious Results Sometimes Follow Its Excessive Use.

Common soda is all right in its place and indispensable in the kitchen and for cooking and washing purposes, but it was never intended for a medicine, and people who use it as such will some day regreat it.

We refer to the common use of soda to relieve heartburn or sour stomach, a habit which thousands of people practice almost daily, and one which is fraught with danger; moreover, the soda only gives temporary relief, and in the end the stomach trouble gets worse and worse.

The soda acts as a mechanical irritant to the walls of the stomach and bowels, and cases are on record where it accumulated in the intestines, causing death by inflammation or peritonitis.

Dr. Harlandson recommends as the safest and surest cure for sour stomach (acid dyspepsia) an excellent preparation sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. These tablets are large 20 grain lozenges, very pleasant to taste and contain the natural acids, peptones and digestive elements essential to good digestion, and when taken after meals they digest the food perfectly and promptly before it has time to ferment, sour and poison the blood and nervous system.

Dr. Wuerth states that he invariably uses Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets in all cases of stomach derangements, and finds them a certain cure, not only for sour stomach, but by promptly digesting the food they create a healthy appetite, increase flesh and strengthen the action of the heart and liver. They are not a cathartic, but intended only for stomach diseases and weakness, and will be found reliable in any stomach trouble except cancer of the stomach. All druggists sell Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at 50 cents per package.

A little book describing all forms of stomach weakness and their cure mailed free by addressing the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich.

IN CONGRESS.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The House witnessed an exhibition of excitement and scenes of unbounded enthusiasm to-day when the two Republicans, Mr. Johnson, the Indiana member, and Mr. Dolliver, of Iowa, locked horns on the question of expansion. Mr. Johnson attacked the position of the administration. Members stood in the aisles ten deep while he was speaking, but he tried to stop the applause which continually broke out from the Democratic side. For almost two hours his words poured forth. When he had finished Mr. Dolliver came to the defense of the administration. One of the ablest debaters and perhaps the most eloquent member of the House, his reply set the Republicans wild with enthusiasm.

At the beginning of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval personnel bill, and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration. Mr. Chandler (N. H.) introduced a bill temporarily creating the office of admiral of the navy. It was referred to the naval affairs committee. A Senate bill providing for the erection of a building in this city for the department of justice at a cost of $1,500,000 was passed. A bill to prevent the failure of military justice was passed.

Washington, Jan. 26.—It the Senate, the pension appropriation bill was taken up at the instance of Mr. Perkins (Cal.) in charge of the measure, and was read. The bill appropriates $146,233,830. Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) offered his amendment, announced some time ago, providing for the pensioning of ex-Confederate soldiers. Upon this he took the floor and delivered a speech, in which he said he believed the states whose soldiers were being pensioned would not object to the pensioning of the ex-confederate soldiers. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Butler withdrew his amendment.

In the House, the debate upon the bill for the reorganization and increase of the regular army went on wi...out notable incident. Its feature was a speech by Mr. Grosvenor, of Ohio, whose utterances are supposed to reflect the views of the President. Mr. Grosvenor declared most emphatically his opposition to pending situation in the Philippines was due to the opposition in this country to the ratification of the peace treaty. He announced the future of the islands was a matter for Congress to decide, and that for the President to announce a policy would be for him to usurp the authority of Congress. The friends of the bill continue to express great confidence in the passage of the bill, but they admit some important modifications may be made. The other speakers at the day session were Messrs. Bromwell (Rep., O.), Stewart (Rep., N. J.), Tongue (Rep., Ore.), in support of the bill; Messrs. Elmsmore (Dem., Ark.), Jett Simms (Dem., Tenn.), in opposition to it; and Mr. Marsh (Rep., Ill.), in favor of the bill with certain modifications.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Particular interest was manifested in the Senate to-day in a brief speech delivered by Senator T. C. Platt, New York, on the general subject of expansion. He took strong ground for the ratification of the pending treaty of peace. Consideration of the pension appropriation bill was resumed. After calling attention to the large amount carried by the measure—about $146,000,000—Mr. Gorman said that, notwithstanding the fact that 17 per cent of our soldiers who had been and were still engaged in the war with Spain in tropical countries were suffering from illness that would make them proper applicants for pensions, no provision had been made in the pending measure for this increase in the pension roll. After further discussion the bill was passed. Senator Frye was the principal speaker in the executive session of the Senate which followed. He made a strong plea for the ratification of the peace treaty.

In the House, Chairman Hull announced that the committee would offer amendments to the army bill, reducing the number of enlisted men to about 60,000, but lodge in the President's discretion the authority to increase the army to a maximum of 100,000. These amendments have been prepared. They provide that the President may, in his discretion, enlist only 60 men in the infantry companies and 60 in the cavalry troops from the terms of the bill there are to be 20 infantry regiments of ten companies each, with a strength of 1145 men and 12 regiments of 10 companies each, with a strength of 1145 men and five regiments of cavalry of 10 companies each with a strength of 100 men. This discretion, if the President would exercise it, would reduce the number of enlisted men about 31,000 and practically leave intact the organization provided in the bill so far as officers are concerned. After 69 private pension bills had been passed to-night Mr. Ray (Rep., N. Y.) made the point of no quorum to prevent final action on a bill to pension Letitia Tyler Semple, a daughter of ex-President Tyler, at the rate of $50 per month. The Senate passed a bill to pension her at the rate of $25. The House bill goes back to the House to-night restored it to $50 against the committee recommendation. Mr. Ray prevented final action by raising the point of no quorum. The beneficiary is one of the bill passed to-night is over 100 years old.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was passed by the Senate. A number of pension bills were also passed.

The House passed the army bill, and then suspended business to pay tribute to the memory of the late Representative Simpkins, of Massachusetts.

Washington, Jan. 30.—An effort on the part of Mr. Allison to obtain consideration in the Senate for the Indian appropriation bill precipitated a running debate which occupied all the time until the senate, at 2 o'clock, went into executive session on the peace treaty. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, leading the opponents of the treaty, opposed the debate, insisting that time should be taken for the decision of the pending amendments and resolutions having a collateral bearing upon the treaty before the treaty itself was disposed of, and Mr. Bacon's resolutions finally were laid before the senate. After some parliamentary sparring the resolutions were made the text of a strong speech by Mr. Carter, of Montana. Ordinarily calm and deliberate in his utterances, Mr. Carter spoke with impassioned earnestness, warning his colleagues that a favorable vote on any of the pending resolutions would be a vote of lack of confidence in the American people.

The house put in a day's work on the army bill, and when it adjourned 13 of the 30 pages had been completed. The committee amendments giving the President discretionary power to reduce the size of the infantry companies and cavalry troops to 60 men each were adopted, and also a series of amendments to reduce the officers of the staff. A substitute was adopted for the section providing for promotions, which is designed to equalize promotions.

POLITICAL.

CLARK, OF MONTANA.

Although a Democrat, He Believes in Protective Tariff.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Jan. 25.—The election of C. D. Clark as United States senator, which took place yesterday, was formally ratified in joint session of the legislature to-day.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 30.—United States Senator-elect Clark is a silver man and although a Democrat, is a protectionist as far as raw material is concerned. Mr. Clark was asked to define his position on the financial question.

"My views," he said, "may be briefly expressed by my saying that I stand, as I always have, for the restoration of silver to its former status before its demonetization in 1873 and its ratio of 16 to 1."

"And the tariff?" he was asked.

"In the arrangement of tariff schedules the producers of raw material, such as wool, lead, sugar and other products of the western states should be amply and fully protected. The present tariff includes sufficient revenue to meet the expenses of the government, and the readjustment of the schedules while it should be provided that the manufacturer should receive protection against cheap foreign labor, which is eminently proper and just, they should be content therewith and not seek an unfair advantage over the producers of raw material as has been the tendency heretofore."

Mr. Clark declined to say in specific terms whether he was an expansionist or not.

DISPUTE SCOTT'S ELECTION.

West Virgina Democrats Refuse to Give Up.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 25.—Scott was elected United States senator to-day in joint assembly. Scott received 48 votes, McGraw 46 and Goff 1; necessary to elect 48. One seat in the senate and one in the house vacant. Hunt voted first for Blizzard, and afterwards changed his vote to Scott. The announcement was received with the wildest applause.

Nathan Bay Scott was born in Guernsey county, Ohio, in 1842. He enlisted in the Union army and was mustered out in 1865. He was elected in 1882 as a member of the state senate and again in 1886, serving eight years. In the last race he defeated Hon. John O. Pendleton in a strongly Democratic district, Mr. Pendleton being afterward elected to congress. For five years he was West Virginia's member of the Republican national committee and during the entire time was a member of the executive committee. During the campaign of 1896 he was selected by President McKinley to serve with Gen. Powell Clayton and Vice President Hobart at the headquarters at New York city. In recognition of his services President McKinley appointed him commissioner of internal revenue. He organized the first savings bank in the state of West Virginia and is still president of that institution.

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 26.—After a contest of over two weeks Internal Revenue Commissioner Nathan B. Scott was yesterday afternoon elected United States Senator from West Virginia for the term ending in March, 1905, to succeed Charles J. Faulkner.

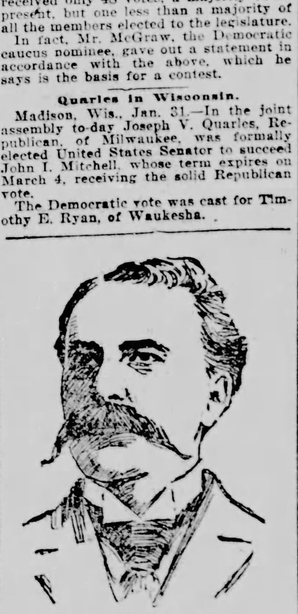
It is given out that Scott's election will be contested before the United States Senate. During the balloting the Democrats filed protests against the votes of Getzendanner and Pierson, whom they claim to be ineligible because they accepted a commission in the volunteer army while holding their offices as Senator. This they will make ground of contest. The other ground will be that Scott received only 48 votes, a majority of all present, but one less than a majority of all the members elected to the legislature.

In fact, Mr. McGraw, the Democratic caucus nominee, gave out a statement in accordance with the above, which he says is the basis for a contest.

Quarles in Wisconsin.

Madison, Wis., Jan. 31.—In the joint assembly to-day Joseph V. Quarles, Republican, of Milwaukee, was formally elected United States Senator to succeed John L. Mitchell, whose term expires on March 4, receiving the solid Republican vote.

The Democratic vote was cast for Timothy E. Ryan, of Waukesha.



HON. J. V. QUARLES,
United States Senator from Wisconsin.

Joseph V. Quarles is one of the foremost lawyers and orators of Wisconsin. He is a native of Wisconsin, having been born in Kenosha 55 years ago. He served during the rebellion and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He was elected district attorney of Kenosha county and mayor of Kenosha and also represented his district in the legislature as assemblyman and senator.

GROSS BRIBERY

Being Used in California Senatorial Contest.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 28.—The special committee appointed to investigate into scandals connected with the election of United States senator filed its report yesterday. The commission finds that Howard E. Wright, speaker of the house received from U. S. Grant, jr., through his political manager, Milton A. Green $500 as a gift, and $750 as a loan; that Wright prior to his election, deceived John D. Spreckles and W. S. Leake to secure their support for the speakership, stating that he was unpledged to any senatorial candidate; that by promising to vote for Bulla for United States senator, he secured Bulla's support for the speakership, that by the acceptance of Grant's money and the solicitation of Daniel M. Burns' influence to secure his election as speaker, Wright led each of these candidates for United States senator to expect his vote. The report further states that Milton J. Green, the duly appointed and accredited agent of U. S. Grant, jr., expended large sums of money, exceeding in aggregate $20,000; and the exact amount of which is to the commission unknown, to secure the election of a Republican legislature.

The commission finds that D. M Burns, Robert D. Bulla, W. H. Barnes and the other senatorial candidate, except Grant, expended no money and promised no patronage to promote their respective candidates.

The vote for senator resulted similarly to that of Thursday. The effect of the commission's report is variously estimated. Some insist it will tend to break up Grant's forces, while Grant's friends insist it will only bind them closer than ever before.

Dover, Del., Jan. 31.—The 25th ballot for United States senator resulted: Gray (Dem.), 15; Addicks (Rep.), 14; Dupont (Rep.), 5; Handy (Dem.), 4; Higgins (Rep.), 1; Chandler (Rep.), 2; Willis (Rep.), 5. Absent, 6.

Trenton, N. J., Jan. 25.—The two branches of the legislature met in joint session to-day and President Reed, of the senate, declared John Kean elected United States senator for six years beginning March 4, 1899.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 31.—The only change in the senatorial situation on the twelfth joint ballot to-day was a gain of one for Hayward at the expense of Hinshaw. Hayward lacked 31 of enough to elect.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—The vote for United States senator to-day follows: Quay, 104; Jenks, 81; Dalzell, 14; Stewart, 6; Stone, 7; Huff, 6; Irvin, 4; Rice, 2; Widener, 2; Tubbs, 1; C. E. Smith, 1; Riter, 2; Markle, 2; Grow, 1. Total, 233.

Total, 233. Necessary to a choice, 117. Paired, 14. Absent without pairs, 4. No election.

Carson, Nev., Jan. 25.—William Stewart was elected United States senator yesterday on joint ballot, receiving nine votes in the senate and fifteen in the assembly. Newlands was not presented for nomination.

FROM CUBA.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHS.

Restoring Communication in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The signal office, War department, has issued circular No. 1, in regard to military telegraph offices now in operation by the signal corps in Porto Rico and Cuba. These offices transact government business free of charge. Commercial business is handled at a uniform local rate of two cents a word, address and signature included, but a message of less than ten words is rated and charged as a ten word message. Messages from the United States are generally routed as follows: For the province of Habana, Matanzas, Pinal Del Rio and Santa Clara, via Havana; for the Province of Puerto Principe, through Santa Cruz, through Havana and Cuba submarine cable; for the province of Santiago, through Santiago de Cuba either via Havana and the Cuba submarine cable or via New York and the French Telegraphic cable.

All telegraphic offices in Porto Rico are connected with both Ponce and San Juan de Porto Rico. These distributing points are reached either via Havana or New York.

The system in operation in Cuba is principally located in the western and eastern portions of the island, the central provinces being less liberally provided for. Many additional lines are now in process of construction.

The signal bureau has not stopped, however, because it was not convenient to connect points by wire, for the island of Vieguess, off the southeast coast of Porto Rico is placed in communication with the larger island Heliograph. Stations to flash the sun signals have been established under the direction of Col. Glassford on both islands. Heliograph messages have to pay two cents a word additional.

OBJECT TO ENTERPRISE.

Cuban People Not Yet Up to the Progressive Idea.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 30.—The Cubano Libre publishes a long article setting forth its objections to the projects of foreign capitalists for wrecking Cuba's virgin soil, constructing railways, erecting electric light plants and carrying on similar enterprises.

"We do not want any one to invest capital in Cuba except the natives," says the paper. "America is proof of what monopolies can do in ruining a country."

The health of Santiago was never better than it is now. Only one death has occurred within the city limits during the last five days. Nothing approaching this immunity is recorded in the history of the city. The vultures, which were formerly the city scavengers are starving and now pounce on cats and small dogs—a circumstance very significant in illustrating the changed sanitary conditions.

MAILS TO CUBA.

Hereafter There Will be Almost Daily Service.

Tampa, Fla., Jan. 26.—Instead of two mails a week to Havana as under Spanish rule, there will be after next Monday five, the government having made a contract with the Plant line of steamers for five sailings. The new arrangements will place all points east of the Missouri river within sixty hours of Havana, there being no changes of cars between St Louis, Chicago, Boston, New York and other terminal points. Havana is the distributing point for Cuba and the increased number of mails will of course lessen the time to all other points on the island.

HULK OF MERRIMAC.

It Is to Be Removed From the Channel in Santiago Harbor.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Navy department has finally decided to remove the Merrimac from the edge of the channel in Santiago harbor by means of explosives.

Lieutenant Blow, who was in charge for a time of the wrecking operations there, has reported that the ship can be removed if it would cost to rease her and recommended destruction of the hull by explosives.

Exaggerated Stories.

Santiago, Jan. 28.—After a thorough investigation, including careful inquiries among the planters, merchants and business men of all classes in the entire district of Guantanamo, it is safe to say that the reports of incendiarism, brigandage, sugar cane burning and other lawlessness in this region, have geen greatly exaggerated. Probably the Guantanamo district is as peaceful as any other portion of the province of Santiago. There is a large Spanish element in Guantanamo City, and these people seem to have endeavored to give all unofficial reports a malicious flavor.

Cuban Taxes.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The war department's order of the 7th instant providing that the Spanish Bank of Havana shall collect taxes in Cuba for the ensuing year ending June 30 next, was revoked by the secretary of war and the bond returned to Dr. Jover Antonio, and by him accepted. General Brooke at the same time was cabled to establish a system for the collection of taxes, introducing such machinery as may be necessary for the purpose.

GOLD IN CHUNKS.

New Colorado Mine That Beats the World.

Denver, Jan. 30.—A special to the News from Cripple Creek, Col., says of the recent strike in Isabella ground: "Your correspondent saw chunks of sylvanite that were three inches thick and solid metal, and chunks of the oxidized ore of the same width that he whittled with his pocket-knife. No assays have been made on the rock; it is not necessary but pieces of the free gold ore, if ore it can be called at all, run over $500,000 per ton. The Mollie Ginson never produced any ore that carried more ounces in silver per ton than Isabella ore does in gold. With every hour's work the streak is lengthening and widening. "Joining this metallic body there is six feet of quartz that will run from $1,000 to $2,000 per ton."

Armed guards are watching the property. The strike was made in the new ore body at a depth of 820 feet below the surface. The chute has been cut at the seventh level 200 feet above, and also at the fifth. At the latter place an assay was obtained in the breast of the drift in two feet of ore that went better than $1,000 per ton. There is at least blocked out in the one level between the ninth and seventh levels $5,000,000 worth of ore."

Enroute to Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 26.—The First battalion of the Twentieth United States infantry arrived here yesterday from Fort Leavenworth, Kan., en route to Manila.

San Francisco, Jan. 27.—The transports Scandia and Morgan City sailed for Manila last evening.

THE PHILIPPINES.

MANILA EXPEDITIONS

To Be Embarked as Fast as Possible.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Orders have been issued by the War department to expedite the movement of reinforcements for the Philippines.

The transport Sherman will start from New York next Thursday with the Third regiment of infantry and four companies of the 17th infantry. The following Thursday, Feb. 9th, the transport Sheridan will sail from the same port with the 12th infantry and the headquarters and remaining companies of the 17th infantry. The officers in command of these troops have been instructed by telegraph to execute the orders for this movement without unnecessary delay. Both transports will follow the same route to Manila taken by the transport Grant, that is across the Atlantic and through the Mediterranean sea and the Suez canal.

The Grant started several days ago and is now supposed to be in the vicinity of Gibraltar. General Lawton, who is to assume active command of all the military forces in the Philippines, when Gen. Otis becomes military governor of the territory, is a passenger on the Grant. Two regiments of infantry are also under orders to proceed to Manila by way of the Pacific ocean. One of them has already started and it is expected the other will take its departure from San Francisco within a few days. The arrival of these four regiments will increase Gen. Otis' fighting strength by nearly 7,000 men.

ABUS OF WOMEN.

Horrible Tales That Come From the Philippines.

New York, Jan. 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Manila says:

The Spanish civil prisoners have not yet been released. Tales of suffering, hunger and dishonor come from the provinces. Young Spanish girls are forced to live in open shame with low born Indians. Their parents, being powerless, appealed to Aguinaldo. His reply was a letter from a dishonored child—exacted after God knows what suffering—saying she is happy and contented. Ladies have suffered dishonor to save their husbands from cruel treatment.

Five priests have died in one province from hunger and cruelty, although $6,000 has been sent by the corporation for their maintainance. Appeal to the American nation in the name of God to stop the tragedy.

VISAYAN PRESIDENT.

Senor Ramon Menzelli Elected for Two Years.

Manila, Jan. 30.—According to dispatches just received from Iloilo, capital of the island of Panay, says that on Jan. 17, Senor Ramon Menzelli was chosen president of the so-called Visayan federation for a term of two years, his predecessor, General Copez (Lopez?) being appointed commander-in-chief of the forces of the revolutionary government. Senor Manzelli is kindly disposed to the Americans and he hopes the difficulties between the natives and the United States authorities will settled amicably.

Business was being resumed there when the dispatch in question left and sugar was entering from the island of Negros. Ships were loading hemp. The sugar crop is far below the average and shows an estimated deficiency of about 900,000 tons.

Six native commissioners, headed by Senor Ramon Avancena, a lawyer, arrived from Iloilo by the United States transport St. Paul. They have come to consult with Aguinaldo.

INSURGENT CONGRESS.

Has Given Aguinaldo Authority to Declare War.

Manila, Jan. 21, via Hong Kong, Jan. 26.—The Republica, the official organ of the Filipinos, announces that the congress at Malolos has adopted the Philippine constitution, passed a vote of confidence in Aguinaldo and empowered him to declare war on the Americans whenever he may deem it advisable.

At a mass meeting of women at Cavite yesterday, the paper adds, it was enthusiastically resolved to petition Aguinaldo for permission to take men's places in defense of independence and to bear arms if necessary.

An American sentry yesterday evening killed a captain of Filipino artillery at the Tonto outpost. As a result the native press is intensely excited and denounces it as a "cowardly assassination."

**Pokagon's

WASHINGTON

A. H. GARLAND DEAD.

Death Angel Gave No Warning of His Approach.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Former Attorney General Augustus H. Garland was stricken with apoplexy while addressing the United States supreme court at 12:15 o'clock this afternoon, and died within ten minutes. The occurrence came with startling and tragic unexpectedness, changing the usual calm and dignity of the court into temporary confusion, while the dying man was carried from the chamber in a futile effort to alleviate his condition.

When the court convened at noon Mr. Garland resumed an argument in the case of Towson versus Moore, which had begun yesterday. There was a full bench, with the exception of Justices Brewer and White. Mr. Garland spoke calmly and with no evidences of agitation or effort. He had read from a law volume and had followed with the sentence: "This, your honors, is our contention."

As the last word was uttered, Mr. Garland was seen to raise his hand and then gasp. He tottered and fell sidewise, striking against a chair and overturning it as he fell heavily to the floor. A succession of loud, deep gasps came from him as he lay on the floor. His associate in the case, Mr. Franklin Mackey, was at once by his side, and with other counsel and officials the head of the dying man was raised, his shoes removed and a draught of water given him.

A deathly pallor had overspread his face, and this soon gave place to a deep purple which foretold the gravity of the attack. He was carried from the chamber across to the room of Chief Clerk McKenney, and there placed on a sofa.

Senator Gallinger, who is a physician, was soon at hand. A single glance told him that the attack would be fatal. Within ten minutes from the time of the stroke Mr. Garland breathed his last.

The court in the meantime had postponed the case in which Mr. Garland was engaged, and until the seriousness of the attack was known had proceeded with other business. Word of the tragedy was soon noised through the capitol and senators and representatives hurried to the court room. The two Arkansas senators, Mr. Berry and Mr. Jones, were among the first to view the body, and following them was a long line of persons high in legislative and legal circles who had been associated with Mr. Garland at various times in his long and notable public service.

VOTE ON PEACE TREATY.

Will Be Taken in Senate on February 6th.

Washington, Jan. 25.—At the beginning of to-day's session of the senate Mr. Hale, chairman of the committee on naval affairs, reported the naval personnel bill and gave notice that at the earliest time possible he would call it up for consideration.

The senate consumed about 45 minutes in executive session to-day, in arriving at a decision to vote on the peace treaty. As soon as the doors were closed and the public excluded, Senator Davis, chairman of the foreign committee, took the floor and announced that he was authorized by that committee to accept the proposition made in executive session by Senator Gorman yesterday, to vote on the treaty within ten days. He therefore asked for unanimous consent that the vote should be taken at 3 o'clock on Monday, February 6, saying that exactly ten legislative days would intervene between this time and that. He intimated that if there were any objections to this date he would like to hear them, but none were heard, and the hour and the day were unanimously agreed to.

The remainder of the 45 minutes was spent in resolutions which are usually heard in efforts to fix a time for a vote and making sure that all understood the fact. There was also an agreement that the senate should go into executive session each day between this time and February 6, for the discussion of the treaty. Authority was also given for making the announcement of the agreement public. The opposing senators made no objection to the date, neither suggesting an earlier nor a later date.

AGONCILLO TALKS.

He Says He has Been All For Peace.

Washington, Jan. 27.—Agoncillo, the representative of Aguinaldo, authorized the following statement to-day concerning a published report that the government had intercepted dispatches from him to Aguinaldo in which he advised that the Filipinos would have to fight for their independence and that now was the time to act: "The statement is absolutely false, and it is calculated to excite feeling and animosity in this country and to prejudice the Philippine cause. No such telegram has ever been sent by me, and for that reason no such telegram could have been intercepted. The falsity of the statement is shown by the fact that I have cabled my government to continue the same friendship which was born on the battlefield against Spain. The Philippine people have no wish and no purpose to fight against the Americans unless they are driven to it. Their only desire is to strengthen the bonds now existing."

Other members of the Philippine junta were present when Agoncillo made his statement and concurred in what he said, and emphasized the latter's declaration that all his advices had been toward an avoidance of a rupture. In other quarters it was stated that Agoncillo had sent dispatches from time to time, three rather long ones going within the last few days. According to the Filipinos nothing that has been sent advised fighting, but everything has counseled continued friendship. Under such circumstances the members of the junta assert that any incriminating dispatch which has come into the hands of the government is a forgery if it ascribes to Agoncillo any advice to Aguinaldo to begin fighting. Beyond denying this report, Agoncillo said he had nothing to make public as to communications to or from Aguinaldo. He expressed the positive opinion, however, that the cable report that the Filipino congress had authorized a declaration of war was not correct, as he says the Filipino people do not want a conflict with the Americans and will do everything possible to avoid it.

FOR AMERICAN SHIPS.

House Committee Will Make Favorable Report on Bill.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The shipping bill, providing a system of bounties for American ships, was favorably acted on to-day by the house committee on merchant marine and fisheries. The vote was on party lines, the Democratic members opposing a report. Amendments were made embodying suggestions by ex-Senator Edmunds, in behalf of the shipping interests. Mr. Payne, of New York, will make the committee report and a minority report also will be made.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Senate committee on commerce agreed to-day to report favorably Senator Hanna's steamship subsidy bill. A few amendments have been made to the bill, but not such as to change the character of the measure.

Congressmen Holding Two Offices.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The inquiry as to the right of members of Congress to hold outside offices was closed before the House committee on judiciary yesterday. No decision was reached on the status of General Wheeler and other members, and the question was made a special order for next Wednesday.

For Female Nurses.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Senator Burrows introduced a bill for the employment of female nurses in the army. The bill authorizes the employment of women as nurses in number not less than one-half of 1 per cent. of men in the army.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

CIVILIZING THE CHEROKEES.

The Indian Agreement Now in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The agreement concluded at Muskegee, Indian territory, on January 14, between the Dawes commission and a commission from the Cherokee Indian nation providing for allotments of land and other questions and general introduction of the Indians into United States citizenship, has been sent to the senate. Agreements with three of the tribes already have been put into effect, the Seminoles, Choctaws and Chickasaws. The Cherokee agreement makes the fourth submitted for ratification and the only one of the five nations now remaining to treat with the commission is the Creeks, with which negotiations have been resumed. The Creek's commission concluded an agreement but the people rejected it some weeks ago by a majority of 152 votes.

Their chief objection, it is said, was to the provision for selling publicly—the proceeds to go to the Indians—of all surplus lands over the 160 acres allotted each Indian. The Indians want all the lands allotted and none sold and this point is likely to be conceded, in which case the negotiations with all the famous five Indian nations will probably be completed.

One clause in the Cherokee agreement which has escaped general notice disposes of race issues in the school question. It provides that money for school purposes within the Cherokee limits is to go for the education of children belonging to all classes of citizens residing in the Cherokee nation, but separate schools are required for colored children to be "maintained with equal advantages as those provided for children of other classes." This puts the Indians and whites together in the Cherokee schools but requires the colored children, of whom there are a fairly large number, to be placed in separate educational institutions.

MUSTER OUT.

More Volunteer Regiments That Are to Leave the Service.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Arrangements were perfected at the War department to-day for the muster out of the 5th Illinois infantry and the 23d Kansas infantry, now in the department of Santiago, and the 47th New York infantry and the 6th United States volunteer infantry (white immunes), now stationed in Porto Rico. The transport Minnewaska will arrive at Santiago with the 5th Kansas infantry about Feb. 14 and will return to Newport News with the 23d Kansas infantry. From that port the regiment will be forwarded to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for muster out. The transport Chester will arrive at Santiago about Feb. 19, and will bring the 5th Illinois regiment to Newport News, whence they will be transported by rail to Fort Sheridan, Ill., for muster out.

The Chester is expected to arrive at San Juan Feb. 4, for the purpose of bringing the 6th volunteer infantry to Savannah, Ga., for muster out. The officers charged with this movement are specially instructed to see that the transports are thoroughly inspected, renovated and completely prepared for the comfort, subsistence and shelter of the troops before they are allowed to start on the voyage home.

PHILIPPINE CORRESPONDENCE.

Has Been Sent to the Senate by the President.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The President to-day sent to the senate the correspondence on file in the state department bearing upon the peace treaty and it was read in to-day's executive session. The correspondence was sent in response to the resolution introduced by Senator Hoar and includes most of the letters and cablegrams from the commissioners to the President and from the President to the commissioners in the way of instructions in return. The documents are numerous as there were telegrams, letters and reports for almost every day the commissioners were in Paris.

One of the first cablegrams from the President instructed them to demand the cession of Luzon island only of the Philippines and he told them that full sovereignty should come with it. The reading of the correspondence received the closest attention from senators.

OUT OF SERVICE.

Several Generals Have Been Ordered Honorably Discharged.

Washington, Jan. 25.—By direction of the President the following named general officers have been honorably discharged from the volunteer army of the United States to take effect on the dates specified, their services being no longer required, by reason of the muster out of the volunteer regiments:

Major General H. C. Merriam, February 24; Brigadier Generals John M. Bacon, February 24; Edwin D. Sumner, February 24; Wm. W. Gordon, March 24; James R. Warrous, February 24; John N. Andrews, February 24; Leonard W. Colby, February 24; Edgar R. Kellogg, February 24; John B. Castleman, February 24; Thomas H. Barber, February 20; Thomas H. Barber, February 28; John E. Weston, March 4; Eugene Griffin, February 3; John W. Clous, March 24.

PENSIONS

For Wives of Officers Killed in the Spanish War.

Washington, Jan. 27.—There is a disposition manifested in the senate to promptly pension widows of the sailors and soldiers who lost their lives during the Spanish war. Yesterday afternoon Senator Lodge introduced a bill granting a pension of $50 per month to Lillian Capron, widow of Capt. Allyn G. Capron, of the First United States Volunteers, who was killed in the battle at Las Quasimas, Cuba.

Senator Quay is endeavoring to have the pension granted to Harriet V. Gridley, wife of Capt. Charles V. Gridley, who participated in the battle of Manila and died en route to this country, increased to $50 per month.

TREATY DEAD.

Compact Between United States and Mexico Has Expired.

Washington, Jan. 26.—The Mexican extradition treaty expired at midnight Tuesday according to the notice given by the Mexican government. Its lapse finds a remarkably small number of fugitives from justice in each country to profit by the fact. Fair progress has been made on a new treaty, though it is no easy task to reconcile the radical difference of opinion between the Mexican government and our own in the definition of political or revolutionary crimes which may not be subject to extradition.

EXTRA PAY

May Be Granted to Members of the Volunteer Navy.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Secretary Long has prepared the draft of a bill which he will urge Congress to pass providing for extra pay to officers and enlisted men of the volunteer force of the navy, two months' extra pay where they served creditably beyond the limits of the United States and one months' pay where they served within the limits of the United States.

Spanish War Pensions.

Washington, Jan. 28.—The pension bureau has granted the pension of $12 per month to the widow of George Ellis, the only man in our navy killed at Santiago in the annihilation of Cervera's fleet. Ellis came from Peoria, Ill.

ARMY BILL PASSED.

The Opposition of the Anti-Expansionists Could Not Stop It.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The army bill passed the house, 166to 126.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The House met at 11 o'clock to-day. Rev. James I. Vance, of Nashville, Tenn., delivered the invocation. This was the closing day of the debate on the army reorganization bill. The opposition before the session opened had practically abandoned hope of being able to compass either the defeat or the recommittal of the bill. When the House resumed work on the bill to-day section 12, relating to the pay department, had been reached. The number of paymaster generals with the rank of colonel provided in the bill was reduced from 4 to 3, with the rank of lieutenant colonel from 8 to 5, and paymasters with the rank of major from 47 to 35. The age limit for appointments in this department was reduced from 50 to 40.

In the corps of engineers the number of colonels was reduced from 10 to 8; lieutenant colonels 20 to 16, majors 36 to 30, captains 41 to 35, first lieutenants 50 to 40, and second lieutenants 50 to 40. Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio) moved to strike out the provision authorizing the appointment of engineers from civil life. The amendment was supported by Mr. Walker (Rep. Mass.) but opposed by Mr. Marsh (Rep. Ill.) who favored the appointment of officers from civil life and said the great engineer scheme of Eads was scouted by the regular officers.

Mr. Dockery (Dem. Mo.) said the best results in government work had always been obtained from army engineers.

Mr. Cannon (Rep. Ill.) directed attention to the amendment Mr. Cummings (Dem., N. Y.) yesterday gave notice he would offer to prevent the use of United States troops as posse comitatus or in putting down strikes or riots except upon the written application of the governor of the state. That amendment, said Mr. Cannon, proposed to put it out of the power of the President, the constitution to the contrary notwithstanding, to enforce the law within the territory of any state unless the governor appealed for help. It was the duty of the President to enforce the law, said Mr. Cannon, who then recalled the Chicago riots during the last administration and the dispatch into Illinois without the assent of the governor and against his protest of United States troops to suppress the riots. That action of President Cleveland had been endorsed by the Senate of the United States and the people everywhere. Had the proposed amendment been a law the President would have been prevented from enforcing the law. The federal authority was and should be supreme.

Mr. Cummings replied to Mr. Cannon. There was no question, he said, but that organized labor, through the American Federation of Labor, and the Knights of Labor, had condemned this effort to increase the standing army to 100,000 men. There was no question that the reason for their action was the fear that this standing army might be used unconstitutionally to oppress them.

Mr. Cannon, replying, said that before men were lawyers or bankers or printers, they were American citizens and the law of the land, like the grace of God, covered all (applause). The one green spot in the record of President Cleveland had been that when he saw the law defied, not by labor, but by law-breakers, he had kept his oath and had seen that it was enforced. Mr. Cannon aroused tumultuous applause when he declared that Mr. Cummings, in seeking to make labor the abettor of law-breaking, slandered labor. He denounced it as cheap demagoguery.

Mr. Cummings said he honored President McKinley because he was unlike Mr. Cleveland. When recently during the riots Gov. Tanner declined to order out the militia, said, he, according to argument of the gentleman from Illinois, it was the duty of President McKinley to order out the army. But he had left the case in the hands of Gov. Tanner and the people honored him for it.

The House rejected Mr. Cummings' amendment to prevent the army being used to suppress riots in states except upon application of the governors therefor. An amendment by Mr. Johnson, of North Dakota, to prevent all sales of intoxicants in army canteens was adopted.

The motion to recommit the army bill was lost—117 to 170.

WAR INVESTIGATION.

Work of the Inquiry Commission is Nearly Done.

Washington, Jan. 30.—President McKinley will have in his possession on Thursday next the complete report of the war investigating commission.

The report will comprise about 400,000 words. Attached to it will be an appendix of 500 printed pages, setting forth all of the testimony taken by the commission during its investigation.

The several committees appointed to inquire into the different departments of the military service have completed their reports, which will be considered.

In fact, the next three days will be most important for Secretary Alger. The commission is finally to determine, during the sessions to be held on those days, just what facts shall be presented to show inefficiency in the administration of the war department.

From the information obtained to-day, in elaboration of that which was published on January 16, a reliable forecast of the report can be given.

It has been determined by the commission not to mention any names or to make any recommendations, but simply to record under the head of each department and each camp the inefficiencies and scandals which have been developed by the investigation, but the identification will be so complete that the President will be able to fix the responsibility.

Here is the summary of the main points in the verdict:

Secretary of War.

The secretary of war ordered the major general commanding to make an inspection tour of the camps. The major general commanding returned the order to him and informed him that he was in the habit of making out his own orders.

The major general commanding was permitted to go to Santiago de Cuba, and at the same time the secretary of war informed Gen. Shafter that Gen. Miles was not to supersede him in command.

A large number of civilians who were without experience were appointed to staff positions, but they rapidly learned their duties.

The charges preferred against the secretary of war that he and members of his family were interested in sites selected for camps and in contracts are without foundation. The major general commanding recommended the location of the camps at Chickamauga and Tampa, and an officer on the staff of Gen. Miles selected the site for Camp Alger. The secretary strongly opposed the location of the camp at Miami.

The secretary of war did not learn of the condition of the troops at Santiago de Cuba until the "round robin" was circulated, when steps were taken to bring the troops north.

Inspector General.

A sufficient number of inspections was not made by this department. Had such been the case, the camp conditions would not have been as serious as they proved to be. Sanitary precautions would have been adopted, and in the case of Camp Thomas the conditions which finally brought about the removal of the camp would have been discovered before.

Many of the officers of this department, including the inspector general, were transferred to the volunteer service and placed in command of troops, their place in the inspection corps being taken by others less experienced in inspection work, the result being epidemics of typhoid and irregularities which, had proper and frequent inspections been instituted, would not have occurred.

The commission will show that this department should be radically reorganized.

Quartermaster General.

No irregularities have been found in this department, notwithstanding the many charges preferred against it. The contracts for clothing and supplies were found to be carefully drawn. In the matter of horses it was found that prices had been paid for splendid animals ranging between $105 and $126, as cheap as any corporation in the country could have bought them. So far as the clothing was concerned, it will be found that in some cases the prices paid were cheaper than those paid for the same articles before the war.

A long chapter will be devoted to transportation. The commission has found no evidence of scandal in the matter of purchases of transports, notwithstanding charges made that Secretary Alger and Colonel Hecker were scandalously involved. The prices paid for the transports were low, and it was stated by a gentleman familiar with the facts that the government saved half a million dollars through Colonel Hecker's transactions.

There was undue overcrowding on board the transports, the fault of the quartermasters in charge and the quartermaster officers on board, though it will be admitted that General Shafter should have taken action to prevent such overcrowding.

The commission will present the facts with reference to the transports in order that the President may take such action against the officers responsible as he may deem necessary.

The administration of this department will be commended, and attention will be called to disbursements amounting to about $25,000,000 and the statement made that the government obtained full value.

Regarding the beef controversy the commission will find that the charges that chemicals were used to preserve the beef are without foundation, and that the refrigerated beef furnished the army was excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity.

Attention will be called to the fact that the beef upon which chemicals were used was placed on board a transport at Tampa by Mr. Powell, and did not belong to the government.

With respect to canned beef, the commission will find that the meat was good and underwent no chemical treatment; that in the hot climate of Cuba the fat melted and gave an unappetizing appearance to the contents of the cans, but that they were entirely palatable and healthy.

Stress will be laid upon the failure of the major general commanding to call the attention of the secretary of war to the character of the beef and canned meat when Dr. Daly first reported the quantity of chemicals and the fact that he did not bring the matter to the attention of the commission until Dec. 21, nearly five months after the alleged discovery was made.

The report will find Dr. Daly's statement unsupported, and the commission will indicate that it places no credence in them.

Surgeon General.

An inefficient number of inspections were made by this department.

Proper sanitary regulations were not strictly enforced.

There was delay in some instances in furnishing medical supplies.

The navy department was administered satisfactorily. General Miles' statement that had the troops in Porto Rico been supplied with money they would have been able to have purchased supplies is not borne out by the paymaster general, who shows that there was $500,000 with the Porto Rican army.

No frauds found with any of the other departments.

General Shafter's admission of mistakes will be recited. With respect to the Santiago campaign, the commission will commend it, and will find that the rough riders did not fall into an ambuscade at La Guasimas, but the point had been selected as a camping ground.

The report will say there was as much illness in Porto Rico as there was in Cuba and the climatic conditions were responsible. It will be shown that the Porto Rico campaign was well conducted.

With respect to Montauk Point, the commission will say that the war department had no idea of the condition of the men returned from Santiago, and that there was a great deal of confusion owing to the camping there of 4,500 men and a large number of animals just before the arrival of the army from Santiago.

Only 263 deaths are registered there, 40 of which occurred on the transports.

TO HAVE BREVETS.

Long List of Names Sent to the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The board, consisting of Generals Schwan and Boynton and Colonel Carter, which has been for some time past arranging the list of army officers to be recommended for brevets, having completed that portion of the work involving the Santiago campaign, it was forwarded to the Senate for confirmation of the names. The board was guided by the following rules in making up the list:

For the Santiago campaign one brevet to be awarded to each officer recommended, giving as far as possible the date of July 1, 1898, when the principal action of this campaign took place, as the date to be borne on the brevet commission.

Regular officers serving as volunteers to be brevetted as volunteers; those serving with the regulars to be brevetted in the regular service.

The board also decided to regard the La Guasima fight June 24, 1898, as a separate and distinct battle from the engagements fought near Santiago.

The board also decided not to recommend brevets for those officers who were promoted to be general officers of volunteers for services in these campaigns. Over five hundred officers are thus honored.

The board has carefully considered all the reports which have come into its possession, and recommends that among others the following brevets be bestowed for services as specified in each case:

Each of the following named officers have been recommended by the board for brevet of the next higher grade, regulars receiving brevets in the regular army and volunteer's brevets in the volunteers:

Brigadier General Wm. R. Shafter, Lieutenant Colonel Jas. McClernan, Lieutenant John D. Miley, Major R. H. Noble, Lieutenant Colonel J. J. Astor, Captain Stewart M. Brice, Captain J. C. Gilmore, Captain Wm. Astor Chanler, Major J. M. Bell, First Cavalry (to be colonel); Major S. T. Norwell, Tenth Cavalry; Colonel Leonard Wood, Lieutenant Colonel Roosevelt, Major A. Brodie, First Lieutenants J. R. Thomas, Assistant Surgeon J. R. Church (to be captain), Captain Allyn Capron, Captain J. H. McClintock, all of the Rough Riders; Major W. D. Beach, engineer officer; Brigadier General Henry M. Duffield, Captain C. D. Willcox, Major A. C. Sharp, assistant adjutant general; Major Philip Readel inspector general; Major S. Q. Robinson, surgeon; First Lieutenant G. E. Manning, Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Major C. Creighton Webb, inspector general; Lieutenant Colonel A. G. Wagner, assistant adjutant general; Major H. S. Kilbourne, surgeon; Major John A. Logan, Lieutenant Colonel Dorst, assistant adjutant general; Second Lieutenant Jos. Wheeler, jr., Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant E. R. Schistman, Lieutenant Colonel W. C. Miner, Sixth Infantry; Colonel H. A. Theaker, Sixteenth Infantry; Lieutenant Colonel J. H. Smith, Twelfth Infantry; Major C. A. Dempsey, Second Infantry; Major S. H. Lincoln, Tenth Infantry; Major A. W. Corliss, Major C. A. Coolidge, Seventh Infantry; Major W. S. McCaskey and Major Jas. Miller, Twentieth Infantry; Major William Auman, Thirteenth Infantry; Major A. C. Markley, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Colonel E. P. Clerk, Second Massachusetts; Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Schumway, Second Massachusetts; Major R. A. Whipple, Second Massachusetts; Captain L. A. Lovering, Fourth Infantry; Major Stephen Banter, Fourth Infantry; Major L. H. O'Brien, Seventeenth Infantry; Major H. W. Wessels, jr., and Major Henry Jackson, Third Infantry; Major T. C. Lebo and Lieutenant Colonel Sands, Sixth Cavalry; Lieutenant Hammon, Sixth Cavalry; Major Geo. McCreery, surgeon, U. S. A.; Major E. D. Dimmick, Fifth Cavalry; Major A. S. Forz, First Cavalry; Major S. T. Norwell and Major Theo, J. Wint, Tenth Cavalry; Captain L. S. McCormick, Seventh Cavalry; Captain Allyn Capron; first artillery; Captain G. S. Grimes, Second Artillery; Major Webb Hayes, First Ohio Volunteers; First Lieutenant J. H. Pound, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; First Lieutenant Geo. H. Brown, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry; First Lieutenant G. L. Harvey, Thirty-third Michigan; Major V. C. Vaughn, surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan; J. C. B. Nancrede, surgeon, U. S. V.; First Lieutenant G. G. Bailey, assistant surgeon, Thirty-third Michigan Infantry.

FOR BIG STAKES.

Gomez Will Keep His Army in the Field.

New York, Jan. 31.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says:

Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commanding general, has demanded nearly $60,000,000 from the United States and refuses to disband his army until the money is paid. He has repudiated the arrangement made by Calixto Garcia, who came to Washington with authority from Gomez to provide for the return of the Cubans to their peaceful pursuits, and whose work was barely accomplished before his sudden death on December 11. It was then agreed that the United States, in order to secure the prompt resumption of labor on the plantations of the island, with a view to promoting the speedy revival of prosperity and settled conditions, should distribute about $3,000,000 among the 30,000 said to be still under arms in the ratio of $100 a man, the officers in proportion to their rank to receive a greater amount, the ordinary enlisted men to be discharged with sums less than $100, depending on the length of service and other considerations. For over a month the pay corps of the army has been making ready to carry out this arrangement, the national defense fund being available for the purpose.

Gomez has come out against this scheme, which was operating satisfactorily to most Cubans and has struck for greater stakes. It is officially known here that he is endeavoring to dissuade Cubans from accepting office under the American occupation and is urging all the natives of every grade to stay with him in the field until the United States is compelled to accede to his "terms of disbandment." Gomez alleges that his army consists of 40,000 men and he insists that most of them shall be paid for three years' service at the rates which prevail in the United States army. He fixes the date of the Cuban declaration of independence February 24, 1895, as the beginning of the period for which himself and his forces are to be remunerated, and for himself, with the rank of lieutenant general, he will be satisfied with $11,000 annually, the American rate for that grade.

Gomez also has about 20 major-generals, for each of whom he wants $7,500 annually and his "army" is equipped with nearly 200 brigadier generals, each rated according to the United States army pay table at $5,500 annually. This aggregates the nice little sum of $3,783,000 for generals alone; then there are colonels, lieutenant-colonels and majors, whose numbers run into the thousands. The privates do not amount to much, for they are comparatively few, but each of them will require $648, and the army paymasters who figured out the total have reported that over $57,000,000 will be required to gratify all the demands Gomez has made, which is an average of $1,427 a man.

It is to meet these demands and show Gomez their absurdity that Gonzalo Quesada, who for the last three years has been the representative of the Cubans in Washington, started for Cuba last week after reaching a thorough understanding with the war department authorities.

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

Awful Fate of Sailors in the South Seas.

Vancouver, B. C., Jan. 27.—After escaping death by drowning, eleven of the crew of the ship Manbare were captured and eaten by cannibals of New Guinea. The Manbare was bound for Sydney, Australia, when it was caught in the terrible gale of December. Near Cape Nelson it began to sink. The crew, 18 all told, left the vessel in two boats and soon became separated.

One boat containing 12 men was finally thrown ashore ten miles from the cape. The sailors were seized by natives from the interior and hurried off to the village of the chief. One man, James Greene, escaped.

The sailors were stripped and bound and killed, one each day. A wild orgie was participated in by at least a hundred savages who had gathered for the feast.

In several cases the sailors were tortured by the old women and children of the tribe. The eyes of one were gouged out. The doomed men stoically watched the elaborate preparations for their death. A huge pot filled with boiling water was used for the feast, which on the first day was prolonged away into the night.

In most cases the men were beheaded, their heads being stuck on poles and paraded before the men who were to suffer the same fate.

Greene was rescued by a steamer after tramping without food a day and a night to reach the coast. The scenes of horror he had witnessed turned his hair snowy white.

Mustered Out.

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30.—The Ninth Ohio battalion, colored, Major Young commanding, was mustered out at Summerville, S. C., Saturday night and left there yesterday morning for Ohio. It is understood the battalion will proceed direct to Springfield and upon its arrival will be met by a special reception committee, including the governor, state officers and prominent citizens who will tender them a banquet. A few colored volunteers remained here with the intention of settling in South Carolina.

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KLONDIKE COLD

Has Caused Death of Many Fortune Hunters.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 28.—The steamer Cottage City brings the news that a number of Copper river prospectors have perished in Valdez glacier. The following are known to have been lost: Charles Kehru, New York city; C. P. Smith, Chicago; — Henderson, Wisconsin; Oliver Stephens, Baldwin, Miss.; George Sweezey, New York.

Among the badly frozen miners are: George Poalowitz, New York city; Sylvester Crog, St. Joseph, Mo.; Holven Vjens, Baldwin, Wis.

There are six men at Valdez suffering from frozen feet, hands and face. A hospital has been established at Twelve Mile camp, on the other side of the glacier, and fifteen men are suffering there from the same cause. All were frozen trying to cross the glacier, but managed to get back into camp. The freezing of the Evjens, father and son, is particularly sad. They started from Valdez, but on getting well toward the summit of the glacier found their feet freezing. Both started back. The son gave his father extra wrapping for his feet, and as a result froze both legs in a few minutes and was unable to proceed. He bade his father good bye and compelled him to go on without him. Then the boy lay down in the snow to die. His body will probably never be recovered.

The father reached Twelve Mile camp badly frozen, and is not expected to live.

Smith and Kehru were members of the same party, in company with George Poalowitz, Sylvester Crog and several others. They started across the glacier early in December. Smith was the first to freeze his feet. After they had crossed the summit and were going down the long stretch toward Valdez his strength began to fail him, and he was soon lulled into the last sleep by the deadly frost. He was a jeweler by trade.

Charles Kehrn wanted to lie down and die when the trip was almost at an end, but his comrades kept him moving. He was badly frozen and succumbed to blood poisoning. He was a member of the Manhattan Mining company of New York, and leaves a widow and family in that city. The third man of the party to lose his life was a miner named Henderson, from some small town in Wisconsin. He was frozen before he reached the summit of the glacier.

Gone to Cuba.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 27.—The transport Chester sailed yesterday for Havana with the Thirty-first Michigan regiment.

Markets and Crops.

TRADE REPORTS.

Business of the United States is Advancing.

New York, Jan. 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The country is in a stronger position than a week ago. Remarkable strength in its industries is an important but not chief element. Public confidence in the business of the country and in it securities has been tested to an unusual extent by the sudden fall in stocks and the subsequent rise. Confidence in the value of wheat, corn and cotton has been shewn by the markets, and at rising prices the world buys because it has to buy. The vast supply of unemployed capital has been shown impressively, and the new and startling independence of foreign money markets fixes attention. Railroad owning and tonnage have shown surprising gains. Low grades of lumber have advanced sharply.

The weak points in the situation may be considered: Wool grows weaker, forced by speculation a year ago to a price to which the market for goods could not sustain and has been much embarrassed, and has been trying to sustain ever since. Woolen goods are in much greater demand because prices fairly proportioned to the reduction of about 10 per cent in wool since a year ago have been made in important trades. The sale of wool is still small, the prices are yielding rather than increasing at Boston where great efforts are made to sustain them, but the goods movement for heavy weights is till disappointing and comparatively slow. Larger orders for light weights keep many works employed. Sales for the week have been 6,403,400 pounds and for four weeks 22,899,200 against 30,421,070 last year and 26,547,600 two years ago.

Cotton is 3/4c higher and goods have been strong. Pig iron has risen at Chicago because of higher freights from the south and at Pittsburg a shade for bessemer and grey forge because of growing demand, but for the moment the rise of 1.2 per cent in pig is exceeded by the rise of 2 per cent in products. The pressure for many products is such that the works are able to make their own quotations for rails and bars at Pittsburg. The demand is heavy in all lines, and in a general way has never been surpassed. Nails are advanced by the combination and pipe works are crowded.

Wheat has risen 8 cents with much buying. Exports from Atlantic ports for the week, flour included, was 3,083,312 bushels, against 2,971,223 last year; from Pacific ports 325,355 against 1,180,972 last week and from other ports 462,454. In four weeks the exports from both coasts have been 19,675,087 bushels against 16,718,926 last year. Corn has advanced 2 cents, although exports have been 11,513,365 bushels, against 13,061,477 last year.

Failures for the week have been 224 in the United States against 242 last year and 33 in Canada against 34 last year.

New Zealand Wheat.

Wellington, N. Z., Jan. 28.—The surplus wheat of New Zealand, it is announced, will amount to 6,500,000 bushels. The surplus of other grain is also larger than usual.

REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., Jan. 31, 1899.

During the past week there has been good trading in wheat, and prices have most of the time had an upward tendency. Exports were not so large as the previous week, yet they were quite large. Prices of wheat to-day are about the same as a week ago. There was a sharp break to-day on the government report. Crop damage reports are beginning to come in, as the severe weather prevails over a wide extent of country, and there is little snow on the ground. In corn trade has been large. Prices held well until to-day when the government report influenced the markets to a lower basis, although the close is le above that of a week ago on cash. May is about unchanged as compared with a week ago. Clover seed has been more active but the market has undergone a pretty sharp decline.

Condition of the Grain Trade at the Close To-Day.

Wheat opened lower this morning on the government crop report and lower Liverpool cables, but the market was quite bearish. It made the 1898 crop of wheat 675,000,000 bushels, which is at least 50,000,000 bushels over the interpretation put upon the government figures in September. The statistician has this area over 1,000,000 acres above the area announced early in the season, and which had to be accepted by the public all the year. He makes this area now 44,053,000 acres, whereas the assumption all last year was that it was 43,000,000 acres. The corn figures are almost identical with those arrived at from the data announced in the October report. It was assumed from that report that the yield was about 1,926,000,000 bushels and the final figures just issued make the corn crop 1,924,000,000 bushels. The oats total, 750,000,000 bushels, is not very different from the October suggestion. Last night's report made the growing winter wheat area 29,935,000 acres, which is 2,311,000 acres over the area sown in the fall of 1897 and 4,020,000 acres more than the area actually harvested in July, 1898. After trade had fairly opened, reports of damage to the growing plant came in. In Kansas there is great fear of damage, as the fields are uncovered by snow and the weather is quite severe. Northwestern receipts, 458 cars, as against 370 same day last year. There was no great effort made to stem the downward tendency, although a fractional upturn occurred at one time during the day. As the markets drew to a close the bulls lost heart and prices dropped pretty sharply, closing weak. The knock-down to-day seems to be too sharp, as the situation is not so weak as the low prices would indicate, and it would not be a surprise to see better prices rule to-morrow or next day. Trade was well extended. Prices closed at the lowest point of the day.

Prices of wheat to-day:

May—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Toledo	69	73⅝	69⅝	70⅝
Chicago	70¼	75⅝	74⅝	74⅝
New York	79⅝	85¾	79⅝	79⅝
St. Louis	69	85¾	78½	78½
Minneapolis	73¾	78¾	72¾	72¾

At Chicago July wheat opened at 73¾c, high, 74@74¼c; low and close, 72¾c. At New York July wheat opened at 77⅝c, rose to 78¾c bid, and closed at 78⅝c nominal. At St. Louis July wheat opened at 72¾c, and closed at 70⅝c asked.

Stocks of wheat in Odessa are said to be 16,000,000 bushels. The invisible supply is also said to be large.

Bradstreet's shows: Wheat east of the Rockies, decrease, 279,000 bushels. Europe, decrease, 400,000. Total world's decrease, 679,000 bushels. Corn, increase, 962,000 bushels.

Paris when closed steady to 15 centimes higher; flour, 20 to 40c higher.

Antwerp wheat unchanged.

Oats at Chicago for January, 25¾c; May, 28c; high, 28½c; low and close, 27¾c; July, 26½c; high, 29¾c; low and close, 29¼c.

Pork at Chicago for January, $10.20 open and high, and $10.35 low and close.

Lard at Chicago for January, $5.60; May, $5.85; high, $5.87; low and close, $5.80.

Corn opened lower, the government report being rather bearish. There was a recovery of ¼c to ½c, opening figures, but the downward pressure on wheat soon influenced corn and the markets closed weak. Trade fairly good. At Chicago January corn sold for 35½c; May, 37⅝c; high, 38¼c; low and close, 37⅝c. At New York May corn opened at 42@42¾c, fell to 42¼c, rose to 43c, and closed at 42⅞c. July, 43c bid; close, 42¾c nominal. Primary receipts of wheat, 1,000,000 bushels; same time last year, 408,000 bushels; shipments, 355,000 bushels; same time last year, 240,000 bushels. Receipts of corn, 1,041,000 bushels; same time last year, 634,000 bushels; shipments, 580,000 bushels; same time last year, 552,000 bushels.

A Kansas City message says: Kansas is having the worst weather in years. Ground practically bare of snow. Wheat must